Weather
Gloomy weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 70.0 and the minimum 56.5 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 76.2 and 47.8.

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2349 VOL VIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年四月初三日 SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1919 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

CZECH EMISSARY HERE TO GET AID FOR HEROIC ARMY

Commissioner To Charter Ships To Care For Wounded Men

REVIEWS RECORD

How Forces Of Bolsheviki Were Checked Told By Dr. V. Girsa

IS ALLIED FORCE

Representative Says It Will Fulfill All Obligations

Fighting still after nearly a year's continuous warfare, during the course of which they wrote into history one of the most dramatic chapters of the world war, the heroic Czecho-Slovak army, depleted by casualties and sickness and often without adequate supplies, stands, stretched out from Irkutsk to the Urals along the Trans-Siberian Railway, as one of the most vital factors among the forces which are trying to hold Russia from the Bolsheviki and total collapse.

Practically without rest since the days when they began their epic, almost incredible, fighting march across a continent—breaking through to the Siberian coast only to turn back once more and establish a new bulwark when Russia seemed about to go down in the Bolshevik flood—they have pledged themselves to serve on until their duty as an Allied force is fulfilled to the last requirement.

Word of the Czech army as it is situated at present, holding an "internal" front, is brought to Shanghai by Dr. V. Girsa, Commissioner of the Czecho-Slovak Government, who has come here from Vladivostok to make arrangements for the transportation home of the wounded, sick and invalided troops in the North.

Is An Allied Army

"Our army is an Allied army," said Dr. Girsa yesterday, "and therefore it will keep and fulfill all the obligations incumbent upon it as such a force."

The exact number of Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia today, Dr. Girsa said he could not tell, owing to the indefinite figures available of the sick and wounded at the various small camps and garrisons between Vladivostok and Harbin. Originally the number was 60,000. Something of the hardships they have gone through on the Russian front, he told

"For ten months," he said, "our army was fighting at the front without ceasing and without change. They fought without rest and almost without supplies and ammunition. It was such fighting that the men along the line for weeks would have no time or opportunity to change their clothing, not even their boots. It was necessary, for there were no reserves, no other troops.

No Help Given

"There were Allied troops at Vladivostok at that time," said Dr. Girsa, not with any bitterness, but simply as one stating a fact, "but they were not moved, not a single regiment, except for the Japanese, who occupied the line from Vladivostok to Harborovsk. On the West front against the Bolsheviki there appeared no single Allied soldier. Later there were some British sailors from the cruiser Suffolk sent by Commander Payne and a battery of French artillery. But for the full ten months the Czechs were alone.

Face New Task

"During that time the new Russian army has been created," the Commissioner continued, "and as the Russian troops increased in numbers and efficiency so they were able to replace our men at the front. When the replacement was accomplished our troops were brought to the rear. They were brought back to rest, but as conditions have decreed it they have come to no rest at all. For they have been given the long section of railway between Irkutsk and the Urals to protect.

"In order to maintain that protection it is necessary that each regiment remain entrained, ready to move from one place to another to beat back and extinguish the flames of Bolshevism which burst forth constantly, licking hungrily at the

(Continued on Page 2)

Wilson Speeches In German Reached Enemy In Russia

How President's Utterances Were Circulated Among Enemy Troops Told By American Propaganda Director

How a group of Americans in Petrograd and Moscow distributed millions of copies of President Wilson's wartime speeches in Russia, Siberia and even among German troops fighting on the Northern front in European Russia was told yesterday by Mr. Graham R. Taylor, Special Assistant to the American Ambassador to Russia, former manager of the Petrograd offices of the United States Committee on Public Information, and lately editor of The Friendly Word, Committee on Public Information weekly published in Vladivostok up to March 17.

Difficulty was experienced in South Russia after the invasion of the Ukraine because of the existing chaos and the lack of definiteness in the front lines but while Berlin dominated the press of Kiev and other occupied cities, agents of the American Committee on Public Information were sent to these cities and quietly distributed copies of Wilson's speeches printed in German, Mr. Taylor said.

Russian prisoners of war who had returned from Germany were so successful in their co-operation with Americans that many thousands of copies of President Wilson's speeches found their way to German troops in the front line trenches at various times, Mr. Taylor said. Whenever the opportunity for distribution arose rush editions were printed. Some editions were of over 1,000,000 copies.

Over 1,500,000 copies of the speech containing the fourteen points were printed and distributed throughout Russia and Siberia and among German troops.

Wilson's Speeches To Germany

Trains taking prisoners to Germany, Russians who could reach points of communication with Germans in the front lines, disgusted German opponents of Ka'serism and militarism, and other agencies were utilised to scatter Wilson's fourteen points among enemy troops. Fraternising of troops following Russia's collapse made the task easy at times, Mr. Taylor said.

When the German Commission was in Petrograd preparatory to the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, German officers not of the military party, Poles who had been compelled to serve in the Kaiser's army against their will and Hungarians helped circulate United States Committee on Public Information literature.

"We were commissioned by the Government to tell the Russian people the reasons for America's entry into the war, her aims, preparations and accomplishments," said Mr. Taylor. "We attempted to give the Russian people a better understanding of the United States and demonstrate that the country was a representative republic."

Mr. Taylor went to Petrograd in 1916. He had been on the editorial staff of the Survey. While he was attached to the Embassy, Washington commissioned Mr. Arthur Bullard, then in Moscow, to form the Russian Division of the United States Committee on Public Information. Recruiting men from the Embassy and American Consulates, Mr. Bullard started the work that later saw results throughout Russia and Siberia and extended into Germany. Mr. Taylor was placed in charge of the Petrograd office and remained until last May, three months after the American Ambassador left. At the time committee representatives were withdrawn by orders from Washington, a weekly printed in Russian, The American Bulletin, had been developed; daily cable service had been given for months to Russian newspapers, and millions of pamphlets and copies of Wilson's speeches and other Committee on Public Information literature had been distributed.

Mr. Taylor went with Mr. Bullard to Archangel where they remained a few weeks, boarded the only steamer that left Archangel for America last summer and journeyed to Washington. Mr. Bullard was sent to Vladivostok in September and Mr. Taylor came out in November of last year.

In speaking of the work in Vladivostok to THE CHINA PRESS man, Mr. Taylor said that technical difficulties and lack of transportation facilities hampered the publication and circulation of The Friendly Word, the American weekly published at Vladivostok. Fourteen issues were published and the circulation was 40,000. This, however, was but a small part of the work of the Committee on Public Information in Siberia.

The head offices were at Vladivostok and branch agencies were estab-

(Continued on Page 3)

First Picture Of New German Cabinet In Session

President Ebert and his cabinet

This is the first photograph to reach this country showing President Ebert and his Cabinet in session. The photograph was made at Weimar shortly after the recent elections. Left to right: Dr. Otto Landsberg, Minister of Justice; Philip Scheidemann, Premier; Gustav Noske, Minister of Defense; President, Frederick Ebert, and Herr Wissel, Minister of Commerce.

British Protectorate In Egypt Recognised By The United States

Sympathy Expressed For Legitimate Aspirations Of People Toward More Self-Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—Press Bureau. The Foreign Office publishes a note communicated to General Sir Edmund Allenby, the acting High Commissioner in Egypt, on the 22nd by the United States Minister in Cairo, announcing that President Wilson recognises the British protectorate over Egypt proclaimed in December, 1914, and adding:

"The President of the United States reserves for further discussion the details of the recognition along with the question of the modification of any American rights which the decision may entail.

"I am desired to say that the President and the American people have every sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the Egyptian people for a further measure of self-government but view with regret any effort to obtain its realisation by resort to violence."

Sailors Will Dance At Town Hall Today

Officers And Men Of All Allied Ships In Harbor Are To Be Entertained

Officers and men of all the Allied ships in the harbor to the number of over 700 are to be entertained at the Town Hall today at a dance which will start at half past five in the afternoon The Municipal band will play until 7 o'clock and from that hour until 9 o'clock the music will be furnished by the band of the U.S.S. Brooklyn. The affair is to be in the nature of a farewell to the men of the Brooklyn which leaves next Tuesday for Manila.

In connection with the dance a program of features will be given by local talent. For the event a thousand-odd sandwiches, hundreds of cakes and a large quantity of candy are being provided by Shanghai ladies. The British-American Tobacco Company has donated 10,000 cigarettes, The Aquarius Company will supply soft drinks and the Navy Y.M.C.A., which is in charge of the dance, will serve coffee and tea.

The following ladies will act as hostesses:

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, Lady Fraser, wife of the British Consul-General; Madame de Rossi, wife of the Consul-General for Italy; Mrs. Thomas B. Kearney, wife of the Captain of the U.S.S. Brooklyn; Mrs. L. S. Sharpley, wife of the Captain of the U.S.S. Wilmington, and Mrs. W. H. Lunt.

The following will be the program of dance music to be played by the Municipal Band; beginning at 5:30:

1. One Step—Some Day Thy're Coming Home Again. Hilbert
2. Waltz—Italian Night Waltzes Roberts
3. Fox Trot—My Girls of the Southland ..... Brown
4. One Step—Somewhere in France is the Lily ..... Howard
5. Fox Trot—Hello, Central Give Me No Man's Land. Schwartz
6. Waltz—Mimi ..... Gardener
7. Fox Trot—That Soothing Serenade ..... de Costa
8. One Step—My Uncle Sammy Gals ..... Klickmann

Provisional Constitution Is Made Public By Koreans

New Ta Han Republic Expresses Willingness To Join League Of Nations

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 29.—The following is the text of the Provisional Constitution of the Korean Republic which has been printed and circulated in Korea by the representatives of the Provisional Government:

Proclamation of the Provisional Constitution of the Ta Han Republic:

By the Will of God, the people of Korea, both within and without the country, have united in a peaceful declaration of their independence, and of over one month have carried on their demonstrations in over 300 districts, and because of their faith in the movement they have by their representatives chosen a Provisional Government to carry on to completion this independence and so to preserve blessings for our children and grandchildren.

The Provisional Government, in its Council of State, have decided on a Provisional Constitution, which it now proclaims:

The Constitution

(1) The Ta Han (Korean) Republic shall follow republican principles.

(2) All powers of State shall rest with the Provisional Council of State of the Provisional Government.

(3) There shall be no class distinction among the citizens of the Ta Han Republic, but men and women, noble and common, rich and poor, shall have equality.

(4) The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have religious liberty, freedom of speech, freedom of writing and publication, the right to hold public meetings and form social organisations and the full right to choose their dwellings or change their abode.

(5) The citizens of the Ta Han Republic shall have the right to vote for all public officials or to be elected to public office.

(6) Citizens will be subject to compulsory education and military service and payment of taxes.

(7) Since by the Will of God the Ta Han Republic has arisen in the world and has come forward as a tribute to the world peace and civilisation, for this reason we wish to become a member of the League of Nations.

(8) The Ta Han Republic will extend benevolent treatment to the former Imperial Family.

(9) The death penalty, corporal punishment and public prostitution will be abolished.

Plan National Congress

(10) Within one year of the recovery of our land the National Congress will be convened.

Signed by The Provisional President of the Council of State, The Provisional Secretary of State and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Justice, Finance, War and Communications.

In the 1st Year of the Ta Han Republic, 4th Month.

The following are six principles of government:

(1) We proclaim the equality of the people and the State.

(2) The lives and property of foreigners shall be respected.

(3) All political offenders shall be specially pardoned.

(4) We will observe all treaties that shall be made with foreign Powers.

(5) We swear to stand by the independence of Korea.

(6) Those who disregard the orders of the Provisional Government will be regarded as enemies of the State.

HOPE HELD ITALY WILL COME BACK TO CONFERENCE

Forces Are Working At Paris For Solution Of Problem

ORLANDO LEAVES

Disputed Point Probably Will Be Submitted To Italian Parliament

U.S. IN ALLIANCE?

Washington Hears Wilson Will Not Jeopardise League Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Press Bureau. An official communique from Paris today announces:

Before his departure for Rome the Italian premier, Signor Orlando, accompanied by Baron Sonnino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had another meeting with President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Clemeneau at Mr. Lloyd George's residence. Throughout the discussion all displayed the strongest desire to reach a satisfactory solution of the problem under consideration and the heads of the American, British and French Governments expressed to Signor Orlando the hope that the Italian Parliament would also assist at arriving at such a settlement.

Subsequently it was announced that Signor Orlando is starting for Rome tonight to consult the Italian Parliament.

Orlando Takes Stand

Paris, April 23.—The Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, has threatened to leave Paris today unless the claims of Italy are met. Mr. Lloyd George is trying to induce him to postpone his departure.

Views In Washington

London, April 22.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says, with regard to President Wilson's attitude to the projected defensive alliance between Great Britain, France and America, that the officials in Washington have received a cable stating that the President would not take any action jeopardising in the slightest degree the League of Nations or conflicting with the League's fundamental principles.

TURKISH REVOLT RUMOR WITHOUT CONFIRMATION

Report Traced To Bolshevist Sources; British Flagship Arrives In Constantinople

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—H.M.S. Iron Duke, the flagship of the British Mediterranean Fleet, has arrived in Constantinople and Admiral de Robeck has taken command.

There is no confirmation of the Bolshevist report, that a revolution has broken out in Turkey, a Revolutionary Committee been established in Constantinople and soviet authority decreed throughout the country.

Admiral Rodgers Goes On House Boat Trip

Commander Of Asiatic Fleet, With Chinese Officials, Leaving For Taihu Lakes

Admiral W. L. Rodgers, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, is taking a launch trip to Huchowfu, Chekiang, today. He will be accompanied by Mr. S. K. Chen, secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and Commander Wang of the Shanghai Admiralty. The party expects to return to Shanghai in three days.

Huchowfu is situated at the southwest corner of the Taihu Lake and is only second in importance to Hangchow in the province. The city is well known for having withstood for three years a siege by the Taiping rebels. The silk yarn annually produced here amounts to over 5,000 piculs and an excellent kind of silk crepe, known as Wutsui, made here, is famous. A number of pagodas and hills are to be found in and around the city, commanding scenic views of great beauty.

FRANCE PAYS HOMAGE TO SIR DAVID BEATTY

Admiral Touchard To Deliver Address Of Welcome To British Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 23.—A high placed personage in the French Ministry of Marine has communicated the sentiments of the Minister and the French Navy inspired on the occasion of the visit of Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty and representatives of the British Navy to Paris.

He says that France is happy and proud to pay national homage to the sailors who have been France's allies from the beginning of the war. The British Navy was an impenetrable shield of victory. It had the same part to play in the gigantic struggle by sea, as the French armies had to play in the struggle on land. To the glorious names of the Marne, the Yser and Verdun the British Navy had added Jutland, Zeebrugge and Ostend.

The speaker referred in eulogistic terms to Admiral of the Fleet Sir David Beatty as a great trainer of the British fleet who understood how to communicate to it his own indomitable courage and confidence and whose name will be inscribed on the annals of the war alongside Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

Admiral Touchard, who will deliver the address of welcome to the representatives of the British Navy at the Sorbonne, said that he would recount the exploits of the British fleet and its incessant work, night and day, against the German submarines, without which the victory of the Allies would have been practically impossible.

Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Admiral Sir A. C. Leveson, 200 petty officers and 850 blue-jackets have arrived. Sir David Beatty is expected today.

MANY IN ATTENDANCE AT BROOKLYN RECEPTION

Members Of American Community Guests Of Admiral Rodgers And Officers Of Flagship

The stern, businesslike look of the U.S.S. Brooklyn relaxed to gala aspect yesterday afternoon when several hundred members of the local American community formed a gay boarding party and swarmed aboard to dance beneath the shadow of the big guns and take tea between decks at the reception tendered by Admiral W. L. Rodgers and the captain and officers of the flagship.

The guests were transported to the Brooklyn by launches from the Customs Jetty and from 5 o'clock until 7 the broad after deck of the cruiser was gayly populous. The ship's band provided music and the waxed deck proved a popular dance floor.

The arrivals were met at the companion by the officers of the ship and were received by Captain Kearney and Admiral Rodgers. A tasty buffet luncheon, with punches, tea and ices was served below and then the visitors came above to join in the dancing or listen to the band on the pennant trimmed deck.

Among those attending were Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China and other officials of the Court and Consul-General Thomas Sammons and other members of the Consulate staff.

TWO ARE BADLY BURNED BY EXPLOSION OF SPIRITS

Chinese Girls Seriously Injured When Combustible Ignites And Explodes

Two Chinese girls, daughters of Chang Tsiang-hwe, were probably fatally burned last night when a can of metholated spirits exploded and set fire to the house at 524 Woochang Road. Mr. Chang, owner of the house was slightly burned.

Fire department men and detectives who investigated the cause of the blaze found that the three persons were filling bottles with metholated spirits from the tin. While sealing the bottles, burning wax dropped on the floor setting fire to the fumes from the spirit. The explosion of the tin followed, badly burning the two girls about the body and slightly injuring Mr. Chang. The fire did little damage. The injured persons were removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The alarm was sounded at 10:23 o'clock, Hongkew Company responding. It was the first alarm answered by the reorganised fire department.

ADVANCE OF RUMANIANS BLOCKS HUNGARY SOVIET

Troops May Be Able To March On Budapest And Establish New Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 22.—A message from Vienna states that the Rumanian advance is making the position of the Hungarian Soviet very difficult.

The Rumanians have advanced a long way and it is declared that it is possible the Czecho-Slovak and South Slav troops will finally march on Budapest to establish a new Karolyi Government.

VILNA IS OCCUPIED BY POLISH TROOPS

Message From Warsaw Reports Bolshevik Flight From Important Centers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 23.—A message from Warsaw states that General Haller has arrived, Polish troops have occupied Vilna and also Novo-Yudokung and Saranovitchi and the Bolshevists have fled panic-stricken.

Admits Loss Of Vilna

London, April 23.—A Bolshevist communique admits the loss of the town of Vilna but it is not clear whether the Poles or Germans have captured it.

CHINA PEACE MEETING IS DEADLOCKED AGAIN?

Suspension Reported Likely After Refusal Of North To Restore Canton Parliament

The peace conference in Shanghai is again reported deadlocked and another suspension is expected. Numerous reasons are given. One is that the Northern delegation refused to attend the meeting Wednesday, following Canton's demand for the unconditional restoration of the Old Parliament. The question was first brought up by the Northern delegates Tuesday. Yesterday only the committee on local government met. Even this body could not agree on numerous details and the meeting adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion.

While the North could not consent to the restoration of the Old Parliament, its politicians are not concerted in their views on this question. The An Fu Club, which is now probably the strongest party in Peking, favors the existence of the New Parliament but its members have not suggested any method for dealing with the Old Parliament.

OMSK LEADERS MEETING PROBLEMS OF FINANCE

Plan Is Outlined To Retire Kerensky Notes That Are Flooding Country

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, April 29.—Reuter's Agency learns that the withdrawal from circulation of the so-called "Kerensky" 20 and 40 rouble notes was decided upon by the Omsk Government in view of the enormous quantity of this kind of paper money which is daily being turned out by the Bolsheviki owing to the ease with which it can be produced compared with the Imperial banknotes. As the Siberian troops liberate more and more territory they find the local markets flooded with these "Kerensky" notes, which are heavily discounted in relation to other denominations. The Omsk Government therefore felt the urgency of adopting measures to avert this serious additional danger to an already confused currency.

The scheme proposed for the withdrawal of these notes from circulation is as follows:

From May 15 next the 20 and 40 rouble "Kerensky" notes will cease to be legal tender both for official and private payments. From May 15 to June 15 next the notes in question may be exchanged against other values in the branches of the Russian State Bank, in the Russian Treasuries and official Savings Banks and in private banks authorised by the Omsk Government. A receipt will be given for the value of the "Kerensky" notes presented for exchange during the term mentioned above. Half this amount will be repayable in other values on January 1, 1920, and the other half will be repayable in bonds which will be cashed in twenty equal yearly instalments, beginning on July 1, 1920.

B.A.T. Has Welcome For Soldier Employes

Company Gives Smoker In Honor Of Men Returned From War Service

Employes of the British-American Tobacco Company at a smoker held at the Cigarette Guild last night, welcomed back nine of the staff who have recently returned from war service. Mr. Thomas F. Cobbs, General Manager for China, presided and several speakers told interesting and humorous stories of life at the front.

Messrs. G. F. Brown, Dearn, Stewart, Haynes, Deane-Wells, Newson, Harber and Lieut. Murray contributed numbers on the entertainment program.

The following are the returned soldiers in whose honor the smoker was held: Captain J. A. Bloomfield, Lieutenants R. D. Simpson, H. V. Murray and C. Morris, 2nd Lieutenants F. D. Bisseker, O. C. Kench, J. C. Dowding and J. R. Arthur and Private J. E. Barrett.

New Brevities

Shareholders of Messrs. Gordon and Company, Ltd., will hold their annual general meeting this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at 3D Peking Road.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd., will be held at 10 Canton Road on the afternoon of May 16 at 4 o'clock.

* * *

Thirty-three Chinese including a Chinese lawyer and an interpreter of the municipal police department were convicted for gambling yesterday in the Mixed Court. The prisoners were arrested at a raid at the Yan Ka Chun Restaurant, 96 Foochow Road, last week. The proprietor of the restaurant, who had been kept in custody, was fined $200 and the other gamblers were assessed $25 each.

* * *

For stealing six coils of wire valued at $20 from the telephone building, two employes of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd., were sentenced to one month's imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court.

Benefit Concert Tonight

Shanghai has probably never before been offered such a program of diverse features of interest as that to be presented at the Olympic Theater tonight when the concert-entertainment will be given to raise a fund to send a theatrical unit to Siberia for the entertainment of Allied troops there. The concert is purely a benefit affair and the artists who are to take part have donated their services.

Several special features have been added to the published program. One of these will be dancing by Miss Rylli Barnes of the Banvard company.

Outstanding details of the program will be selections by Mirovitch, Piastro, Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Brown; two playlets presented by members of the Frawley company, and numbers by local entertainers.

Czech Official Here To Charter Vessels

(Continued from Page 1)

line. The condition of the army is changed only in this respect, that it has been transferred from the holding of an external to the holding of an 'internal' front.

"The protection of the railway is of double importance. First, because only by keeping it clear may the army at the fronts be kept supplied, second, because it is necessary for the carrying of necessities of life to the people at the rear of the fighting lines.

"Thus there is no question of the Czecho-Slovak army returning to Prague, as has been rumored. It is only our invalided men, our sick and wounded soldiers whom we seek to transport homeward through Vladivostok. As for our able soldiers they will remain as long as necessary. Our army is an Allied army and therefore it will fulfill all the obligations which its position as an Allied army require. These obligations and duties will be kept by our army, notwithstanding its mortal fatigue, until they are no longer necessary. They will be kept so long as the Allies themselves lend their sympathy and aid to the Russian army and people, or until a state of affairs is attained which will make it possible to withdraw their and our armies from Siberia."

Supporting Government

The Czecho-Slovak Government is supporting the Koltchak government, Dr. Girsa said, and hopes that the latter's influence will extend and be acceptable to the Russian people.

"The Czechs only wish," he said, "for Russia to secure a government acceptable to the whole Russian people. Although the Koltchak government is not at present enjoying the confidence of the whole nation we hope that, proceeding as it is, it will finally attain that plane, and therefore we are supporting it."

Dr. Girsa's chief mission to Shanghai was to secure transportation facilities for the removal of the invalided Czechs home via Suez. He had not anticipated such difficulties in securing ships as has been the case, he stated, but arrangements were under way for the chartering of two vessels, which he hopes will be sufficient to move the ill and disabled over the last stage of their long, romantic journey to Bohemia.

Accompanying Dr. Girsa are Captain G. Neumann, Engineer V. Gebauer and Engineer V. Flek. As soon as they have completed their business here they are returning to Vladivostok.

Special Train To Run To Henli This Month

Shanghai-Nanking Railway To Put On Express Excursions On Sundays

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway announce the running of an Express excursion each Sunday during May to Henli, Kunshan, and Soochow and back.

The traffic of the railway has become so dense that it is difficult to cope with the week-end traffic with the ordinary service.

The new train will leave Shanghai North at 8:15 a.m. reaching Henli at 9:18, Kunshan 9:26, and Soochow 10:18 a.m. The return journey will be commenced from Soochow at 16:10, Kunshan 16,58, and Henli 17:06 arriving in Shanghai North at 18:15. The only trains in addition to this special excursion which call at Henli will be the 9:40 a.m. (for servants only) and 12:45 p.m. from Shanghai on Saturdays, and the ordinary fast train on Saturday evenings due to call at Henli at 17:52 arriving at Shanghai North at 19:00 hours.

It should be remembered that Shanghai local time is one hour ahead of Railway time.

EXAMINATION ANNOUNCED BY AURORA UNIVERSITY

Tests To Be Held June 10 For Those Who Wish To Enter This Year

Entrance examinations of Aurora University which will entitle successful candidates to follow the secondary or higher course of the university from September, 1919, to the close of June, 1920, are to take place on June 10. Certificates are to be issued to those who pass the entrance examination and it is announced that the French government has consented to admit these certificates as equivalent to the B. A. degree for all purposes of following university courses in France.

The subject matter of the examinations is set forth in the program of the University. All candidates will be required to present a written composition after which they will undergo an oral examination.

Entrants are required to send to the President of the University before June 5 a statement supplying the following information: (1) name and age and names and addresses of parents or guardians, (2) name and place of school last attended, (3) certificate of good behavior signed by principal or head master. The entrance fee of the examination is $1.

Two days are to be devoted to the examination, as follows: Tuesday, June 10 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, Chinese essay; 3 o'clock in the afternoon, French composition; Wednesday, 8:30 o'clock, composition in mathematics; 3 o'clock, translation from Chinese into French.

Candidates other than Chinese will be required to offer a written essay either in English or in French. The list of candidates deemed competent for the oral examination will be published one week after the written examination. The oral examination will take place on Monday, June 30, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Chinese candidates for the preparatory course will be required to offer a written Chinese essay only.

NEW POINT BROUGHT UP AS TO ENEMY ACCOUNTS

Application For Interest On Capital Is Made In British Supreme Court

An order for the payment of Tls. 4,788.42 out of the Enemy Dividends Account in the Hongkong and Shanghai bank from the account of the late Wolfgang Grundmann, a German subject, was made by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

The application was made by Mr. H. Browett who explained that a British subject, Charles Arthur Howard, was executor under the will and that the widow of the deceased was formerly a British subject and had applied for leave to resume her nationality. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, appearing for the British Minister, did not oppose the application.

A new point was raised by Mr. Browett, who asked that the interest on the money be added. He stated that the interest was credited at the bank on the total amount deposited in the Enemy Dividends Account, but, he thought, the individual amounts could easily be apportioned.

Sir Havilland stated that if the Minister consented to the addition of the interest he was quite prepared to make out the order. Mr. Wilkinson said he was not quite sure on the matter and suggested that the applicant take the order on the capital amount, to which Mr. Browett assented, and the court made out the order for the sum applied for. Sir Havilland asked Mr. Wilkinson to obtain the information necessary to deal with future applications in regard to interest.

Hongkong Solicitor Joins British Bar Here

Mr. Richard Chamberlain Faithfull, who has been practicing law in Hongkong since 1912, was admitted to the local British Bar yesterday. The application was made before Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez of the Supreme Court by the British Crown Advocate, Mr. H. P. Wilkinson. The Judge, having examined the papers filed, admitted the applicant on the Roll of Solicitors of the British Court for China. Mr. Faithfull will join the firm of Messrs. Hanson, McNeill, Jones and Wright.

Mr. Faithfull was admitted to the English Roll of Solicitors in 1876. He comes from a long legal ancestry. His father, grandfather and great grandfather had been all British solicitors.

中國精益眼鏡公司
Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P.352 Nanking Road

Execution Is Ordered In Mack Share Case

Debtor Appears On Judgment Summons In British Supreme Court

Execution in the case wherein judgment in respect of Tls. 16,500.36 and $1,198.75 was rendered against Mr. A. C. Mack in favor of Mr. G. J. W. Morgan, of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, was ordered by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez when the debtor appeared on judgment summons yesterday.

Questioned by Mr. D. McNeill, who appeared for Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mack stated that he had decided to sell certain property. Only one-third of the property, however, he stated was held by him, the other two-thirds being held by his mother and brother. His share of the offer for the property, which is at 38 Tongshan Road, would be about Tls. 6,800. In addition to this he had seven Telephone shares, which he had already offered to the court. Mr. McNeill stated that he was instructed that the property in question belonged to the debtor. This Mr. Mack denied and said that it was originally bought by his mother and he had paid his share nine years ago. He admitted that he had mortgaged the property in his own name, but stated that it was with his mother's consent.

After further questions Sir Havilland stated that he did not see how he could decide the question of ownership of the property and it seemed to him that the only course was to take out execution. He was prepared to make an order for the payment of Tls. 7,000 at once, or at such time as might be considered reasonable.

Mr. McNeill said that such an order was tempting but he thought execution was better and his client's instructions were that he preferred the latter.

Sir Havilland made a note to this effect and ordered the seven Telephone shares to be handed to the plaintiff, with transfer attached, for sale.

The Gerard Film

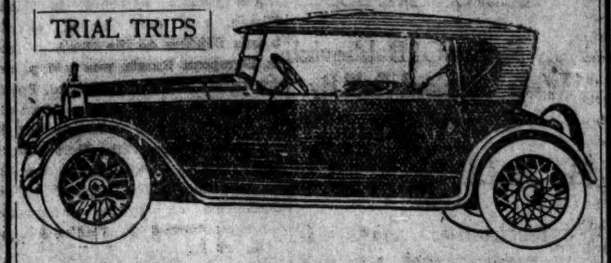
"My Four Years in Germany," the film picturing Mr. James W. Gerard's activities as American ambassador to Germany before the United States declared war, will have a private showing at three o'clock this afternoon for consuls, officials and editors of local newspapers. The film, one of the most talked of war films, will be publicly shown at the Olympic beginning Monday night.

CARS New and Second-hand CARS

FOR SALE

All the well-known makes—4, 6, 8 and 12 Cylinders
ROADSTERS, TOURING CARS, LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES.
At prices to suit everybody.

TRIAL TRIPS



AUTO CASTLE 228 Avenue Joffre (Opp. French Fire Station): 'Phone, C. 402

On Pneumatic Tyres

The capacity to resist wear is something: the capacity to absorb vibration is important: but the combination of the two in

DUNLOPS

is the acme of pneumatic tyre construction.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248 20 Kiukiang Road Cables: "Pneumatic"

Every person wishes to GET AHEAD, but many are unwilling to pay the price.

Takes money to MAKE money, and it is admitted by all men who have ACHIEVED, in a financial way, that THEIR HARDEST FIGHT was in the SAVING of the FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Only COURAGE and SELF-CONTROL will enable one to SYSTEMATICALLY lay by some part of one's EARNINGS each week, but after a while it isn't at all hard, in fact, it becomes second nature.

As the bank balance GROWS, one's sense of INDEPENDENCE increases. Confidence and self-respect follow—and when OPPORTUNITY knocks at the door, one IS READY!

Open a SAVINGS account! Start putting away something! Our SAVINGS department will pay you 4 per cent from the day you begin, and our Mr. Britton will be glad to greet you. Come in!

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING ORPORATION
15 Nanking Road

COME TO OUR OFFICE and look at the plans

¶ We have plans of all kinds of houses designed by a skilled and up-to-date architect.

¶ Some of these houses are nearly completed, some are just in course of construction.

¶ If you are looking for a home of your own, or wish to purchase land on which to build a home, call and consult us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE—ARCHITECTS—INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking & Kiangse Roads

(C)

U.S. Bankruptcy Act Applies In China

The Federal Bankruptcy Act of the United States extends to the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China and is applicable here according to a judgment handed down by Judge C. S. Lobingier yesterday in answer to demurrers filed by certain judgment creditors to the petition for bankruptcy of The American Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The demurrer was overruled. Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., of Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, appeared for the demurrants and Mr. M. L. Heen against the demurrer. The text of the judgment follows:

To this petition under the Federal Bankruptcy Act certain judgment creditors demur alleging lack of jurisdiction on the part of this Court in such cases, and in argument counsel for the demurrants questions the applicability in this jurisdiction of said bankruptcy act principally on the ground that it enumerates various courts, all federal, upon which jurisdiction in bankruptcy is conferred and fails to mention this Court. As the present Federal Bankruptcy Law was enacted eight years before the statute establishing this Court the latter was naturally not mentioned. But the test of jurisdiction under extraterritoriality is not found merely in the text of the particular act in question but in its provisions as a whole as interpreted in connection with the extending act. Nearly all American statute law in this jurisdiction is applied in a manner and over a territory different from what was in the legislative mind at the time of its enactment and the question always arises whether it is (1) one of "the laws of the United States," (2) "necessary to execute the treaties" with China, and (3) "suitable to carry them into effect." If it meets these tests it is treated as "extended over all citizens of the United States in China," regardless of the original purpose or intent of its enactment.

Now there can be no question but that the Federal Bankruptcy Act is "a law of the United States." Counsel for the demurrants referred to it as "a special act" because it covers a particular field of legislation; but in that sense practically all statutes are special. In territorial scope the act was as broad as it then could be made for it covered specifically all American territory. Moreover, the subject is one which is expressly reserved to Congress for it "to establish . . . uniform laws . . . throughout the United States." And the exercise of that power suspends all insolvency laws enacted by the states. It would seem difficult indeed to find a better example of a *general* "law of the United States" as distinguished from a special one.

Nor would it seem to be doubtful that the extension of such a law to this jurisdiction is "necessary to execute the treaties" with China, the first of which required our government to regulate "all questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China . . . and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government." Some provisions regarding bankruptcy would certainly seem to be "necessary" for the regulation of such rights and the adjustment of such controversies. Indeed this very proceeding, in which most of the creditors and claimants are Chinese, demonstrates the necessity of such a law; for could the United States Government fulfill its treaty obligations to China and her citizens if it failed to provide for such an emergency?

Finally, it seems quite as unquestionable that the act is a "suitable" one for few pieces of American legislation have been framed with greater care or based upon longer experience. The first Federal Bankruptcy Law was enacted in 1800 and repealed in 1803. The second was enacted in 1841 and repealed in 1843. The third was passed in 1867 and repealed so as to take effect in 1878. The present law has, therefore, been in force nearly twice as long as any of its predecessors. It had been supplemented and strengthened by subsequent legislation and by elaborate Supreme Court rules but there seems to be no movement for its repeal, and of all American legislation it appears to have met the test of suitability.

The law being thus extended to China its enforcement must be left to the judicial machinery on the ground, which would naturally be this Court. The fact that other courts are given exclusive jurisdiction elsewhere offers no impediment for such provisions are merely local and are not extended. Thus the provisions of the criminal code enacted for Alaska were held to be "within the meaning of the statute conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court for China" although said code expressly conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon other courts. So this Court has exercised jurisdiction in divorce, adoption proceedings, vagrancy, and juvenile offences, applying laws which were originally intended for and restricted to other courts but which were construed as having been extended here by the general statutes above cited and, being extended, were required to be enforced by the existing judicial machinery.

Another ground of demurrer is that the petitioner "has not the legal capacity to institute" these proceedings, the basis of this being the averment that "petitioner's claim is by mortgage." But it is also alleged (par. 2) that

> "Petitioner is one having a provable claim, in excess of any security, to the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, United States Currency."

Now the Bankruptcy Act permits a secured creditor to petition in order to institute such proceedings where, and to the extent that, his claim "exceeds the value of such securities," and this right is fully recognised in the authority cited by demurrants' counsel.

The petition being sufficient as regards the objections urged, the demurrer is overruled.

By the Court, Charles S. Lobingier, Judge.

Feminist Movement Has Struck Japan

Also Dissension Has Appeared In Ranks Of Those Who Would Uplift Japanese Women

Tokio, April 24.—The movement for reform is to be started by so-called new women of Japan; like Miss Noye Ito, Miss Kikue Yamakawa, and others. These new women, awakened from the lethargy of women in this country, consider that the time has come for them to progress.

Miss Yamakawa says in a press interview that many of the opinions expressed regarding women in these days are nonsense. The new women want first to do away with such mistaken views as "Sagacious Mother and Good Wife," or the imitations of Ellen Key, or the views expressed by women like Miss Koko Takanashi, just returned from America, who underestimates the women of today.

First, the new women will arouse interest in feminist movement and when supporters are secured they will take real actions, such as raising the social status of telephone girls, factory girls, and others, even helping to organise labor unions for women. No aristocratic societies of women will do any good, they think. From next month, a magazine, called The New Woman, is to be published, in which the abolition of some of the police regulation which restrict freedom of women to interest themselves in politics, etc., will be strongly urged. Miss Yamakawa said that Madam Yosano, poetess, and a woman writer of note, is reported to be planning a magazine of her own.

INFANTILE INDIGESTION

In babies and very young children indigestion is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over feeding. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, peevishness, wind, vomiting, furred tongue, bad breath, hiccough and restless nights. The best treatment is Baby's Own Tablets, which clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. With proper attention to the diet they effect a prompt cure.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the most valuable medicine you can have in the nursery. They are guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and worms. They promote a healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

VEGETABLE
and
FLOWER SEEDS

A full assortment on hand

From the
American Seed Tape Co.
30 cts. per package

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality"
SHANGHAI
Send for illustrated catalog.

Princess Patricia Enjoys Golf During Honeymoon

Hon. Alexander and Lady Ramsay. INTL.

The Hon. Alexander Ramsay and his bride, formerly Princess Patricia of Connaught, who are at present spending their honeymoon at an estate outside of London. Both the former Princess and her husband are devout golfers, and can be seen daily on the links. The photo was made of the Ramsays after the couple had enjoyed a round of golf.

How Wilson's Words Were Used In Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

lished at Harbin, Chita, Irkutsk, Omsk and Ekaterinburg. Daily news service was furnished Russian daily and weekly newspapers thoroughout Siberia.

"We were told by Washington not to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, not to advise and not to try to influence public opinion on Russian politics or affairs, and we followed those orders literally," said Mr. Taylor.

"We attempted to explain America's attitude on world questions, give the correct news of the war and circulate information about the United States, her activities and ideals," he said.

"There were no subsidies for Russian newspapers and no coercion attempted to secure publication of Committee on Public Information articles," Mr. Taylor added.

He was enthusiastic in praising the loyal staff of Russians "who did not consider their work on the publication as mere jobs but were thoroughly earnest in their labor for a better understanding of America by the Russian people."

From all parts of Siberia the people evinced interest in America's activities. Letters were received in Vladivostok from practically every part of Siberia. The people wanted to know about the American school systems, industries, economic conditions, government and social life. It was a genuine interest engendered and fostered by literature circulated by the United States Committee on Public Information.

Mr. Taylor had praise for the American Red Cross activities both in Petrograd and in Vladivostok. "A year ago the food situation in Petrograd was desperate and distribution of milk by the American Red Cross saved the lives of thousands of babies; the high standard of American Red Cross work in all parts of the world is maintained in Siberia," said Mr. Taylor.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
14 NANKING ROAD
ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

We have just received the latest styles of these renowned **CORSETS**, unequalled in style and finish. Models to suit all figures.

Here is presented an exquisite new corset modelled for wear now.

STYLE 578 average figure, low bust, elastic side section price **$6.50 pair**

Bon Ton CORSETS

BON TON CORSETS are leaders, and always look the part. Down to the smallest details, top quality is always maintained.

STYLE 871, as illustration, in Pink or White Fancy broche, 3" bust average figure. A beautifully gored model, with the fashionably low, full bust. Will give the wearer particularly stylish lines. Very long skirt, size 19 to 30. **$10.50 pair**

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS FOR MISSES, IN TWO STYLES.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
Telephone C. 42: Private Exchange to all Departments.
Our store will be closed at 5 p.m. on and after 1st May, 1919.

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 1914

JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Export and Import Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

. . . BANK CREDITS ARRANGED. . . .
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.
Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIMROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIMROD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tins by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

CONGOLEUM RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
MAGNUMS
Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

UNITED STATES' POLICY IN SIBERIA IS UNCHANGED

General Graves In Message To His Troops Reiterates Government's Declaration

CONSISTENT THROUGHOUT

Non-Intervention In Internal, Even Local, Affairs Of Area Occupied By American Forces

By Frank H. King
Staff Correspondent of The Japan Advertiser

Vladivostok, April 13.—American policy in Russia is the same today as when the Washington government issued its proclamation regarding the American-Japanese agreement that brought Allied troops into Siberia last fall, according to a message from Major-General William S. Graves, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia, to the troops of his command, published yesterday in a newspaper that American soldiers here are issuing from time to time.

General Graves' words are hignly significant in view of recent charges that the American command in Siberia has refused to co-operate with the Allies in Siberia, a charge that probably will be repeated as a result of the non-participation of American troops in an expedition of Japanese, British, French, Italian, Czech and Chinese troops that left here today to occupy Skotova, on the railroad line to the Suchan mines. Skotova is less than 50 versts from Vladivostok, and in some quarters it is believed that the Allied base in Siberia is threatened by the Bolsheviki. General Graves informed the Japanese command in writing that the American troops would be glad to join in any operations against any armed forces which threatens to interfere with the operations of the railroad. The railroad line through Skotova, however, has at no time been interfered with.

One Objective Fulfilled

Fundamentally, there is nothing new in General Graves' statement to his troops. The railway situation supplants that of the Czecho-Slovaks, whose predicament was one of the reasons for the occupation of Vladivostok by the Allies, in view of protecting the country to the rear of the Czechs who were moving West. That the westward movement of the Czechs stopped as they stretched themselves along a thin battle line from Perm to Samara was due to influence of the American expeditionary forces in Siberia, and the retirement of the Czechs from the front during recent months, as they again move toward Vladivostok indicate the possibility of the fulfillment of one of the original objectives in the despatch of Allied troops to this port.

With the knowledge that General Graves has been in constant communication with Washington, his statement must indicate the policy which the American forces will continue to pursue in Siberia.

Only a change in the United States will bring about a change in Russia.

To the representative of The Japan Advertiser, General Graves, in commenting upon his statement to his troops, and his recent decisions regarding the line of duty of Americans in Siberia, said that never has there been the shadow of a doubt as to his course of action, and that of the American Expeditionary Force in Siberia. The course is marked out by the American government, and there has been definite indication that no change is contemplated. General Graves' address to his troops:

(1) Reiterates in decisive language the policy of American non-intervention in internal affairs, not even in the local affairs of the areas which the American forces occupy.

(2) Calls upon every American in Siberia to fully respect not only the laws, but the customs and the traditions of the people.

(3) Expresses the belief that the agreement regarding the Russian railway will aid materially in bringing peace, prosperity and happiness to the Russian people, and that it will be a source of satisfaction in after years to those soldiers who are enlisted for the period of the war that they were permitted to take a prominent part in restoring the economic life of the country.

Message To The Troops

General Graves' full message, "Our Duty in Siberia," follows: "The policy to be followed by our troops in any country is one to be determined by the Executive. The policy to be followed and the object in sending troops to Siberia were very clearly announced and extensively published to the world when troops first came to Siberia. It was clearly announced in the most public and solemn manner that the United States did not contemplate any interference of any kind with the political sovereignty of Russia, any intervention in her internal affairs or any impairment of her territorial integrity.

"The recent railroad agreement wherein it is stated that the railways would be operated in the interest of the Russian people with a view to their ultimate return to those in interest without impairing any existing rights, shows that the United States does not intend to permit any of its agents to interfere with the sovereign rights of the Russian people. Our aim has been to carry out to the letter the policy of our government. There has been no interference in the internal affairs of the Russian people, and no action has been taken by the United States troops which could justly be said was taking sides in the differences of the opinions of the factions.

Guests Of Russia

"The Russian people, including Siberia, have suffered so much since the beginning of the war that the economic, social and political life of the people has been disorganised. Notwithstanding this fact, the ideals of the Russain people are just as high, the hopes are just as strong, and the traditions are just as dear to their hearts as ever. We must all realise that every nation has its own ideals and traditions which should be respected by all and especially by guests, as we are. We should also keep in mind that due to the terrible suffering of the Russian people, they are probably more solicitous about the consideration given by foreigners living in their country to their customs and traditions than they are in normal times.

"It is hoped that every citizen of the United States in Siberia, and especially those wearing the U.S. military uniform will constantly keep in mind these facts and fully respect not only the laws but the customs and traditions of the people. In any body of men as large as the American Expeditionary Force, unfortunately, there will always be found individuals who will act so as to bring discredit to his countrymen. This expedition has been no exception to this general rule. This fact, however, should cause all of us to so conduct ourselves that the Russian people will realise that the United States soldier is a man of good habits, self-respecting, and an honorable man. This is especially necessary, not only because we are in a foreign country, but because we are associated with the peoples of several different countries and our actions are of far-reaching effect in the reputation of the people of the United States.

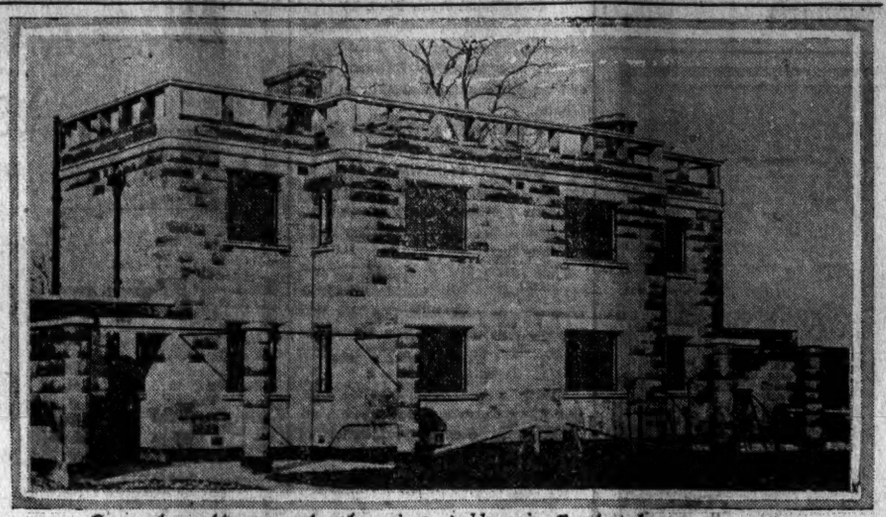
Railway Will Help

"The Russian people have been very hospitable, have extended the hand of friendship, and have cheerfully tried to make us feel that we are welcome to their social life. This is typical of the hospitality of the Russian people. Our actions show them their confidence has not been misplaced. The various Allied governments, including the United States, have now come to an agreement with Russia relative to opening communication throughout Siberia. It is hoped and confidently believed that this will materially help the people of Siberia and will be of far-reaching effect in bringing peace, prosperity and happiness to the Russian people. We can do our part in this great work—I feel sure that in after years it will be a source of satisfaction to those who are enlisted for the period of the war that during their last few months of service they were permitted to see different parts of Siberia and to take a prominent part in restoring the economic life of the country.

"In our relations to the political life of the Russian people, the greatest care must be exercised not to become involved, and, if we have any views as to the policies of the contending factions, care should be exercised not to express those views to Russian people, as this may become a most offensive interference in their own affairs.

"It is always desirable to try and consider a question from the standpoint of the other party. This is particularly true here in Siberia where there are many suspicions that never would exist in normal times. This is not only true of Russia, but history shows where a country is torn with internal strife the bitterness is greater than at any other time. This fact should put us on guard against careless statements, as undoubtedly the people often attach greater importance to our views and beliefs than they deserve. Let us all constantly keep in mind the fact that we are here to help Russia in any way we can consistent with the announced policy and object of the United States."

Britain Solves House Problem With Concrete Cottages



Concrete cottages solve housing problem in England

Two of the semi-detached cottages built entirely of concrete and steel at Braintree, England, as an experiment in the Government's effort to solve the housing problem. The concrete cottages are built at a cost much lower than those of wood and brick and embody every improvement. Each cottage contains a living room, parlor, kitchen, three bedrooms and bath. The floors are of a smooth jointless composition with rounded corners. All the window frames and trimmings are of steel. The doors, staircase and even the cupboard shelves are of light steel, making the houses absolutely fireproof.

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.

BOYS' ETON COLLARS

IN ALL SIZES

"A Very Smart Style"

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.

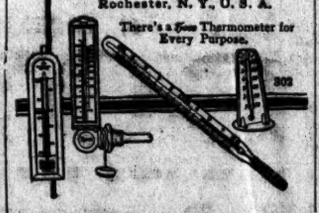
THE
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
— Established 1851 —
begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:
Four Dollars per Hour
MINIMUM CHARGE:
One Dollar 50 cents
No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.
For hire of cars please
Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
anywhere, any place, any time.
Have some views of your home or office taken
Burr 2 Broadway

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Tycos
TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTS
are the World's best. Measured by any standard, they are more accurate, more dependable, more lastingly satisfactory.
Over 8,000 different styles and kinds of Recording, Indicating and Controlling Temperature Instruments for every purpose, both in home and factory, bear the name *Tycos*
A reputation for quality, built on sixty-seven years' experience and success, is back of the *Tycos* you buy.
The Tycos mark will be found on the following:
Household Thermometers
Industrial Thermometers
Pyrometers
Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators
Hygrometers Hydrometers Barometers
Pocket Compasses Surveying Compasses
Air Meters Hand Levels
Sphygmomanometers
Fever Thermometers, etc., etc.
Write today for literature. Address
Taylor Instrument Companies
Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.
There's a *Tycos* Thermometer for Every Purpose.



"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky.

One of the principal Brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
The Largest Whisky Distillers in the World. Capital employed over £3,000,000
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Agents: GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents

"You can cut down that item and have a better roof"

Certain-teed
Roofing Solves the Problem

Before deciding on your roofing material, investigate the CERTAIN-TEED Built-up Roof.
We have Stocks and Service Departments at Shanghai and at Outports.
Samples and Estimates furnished.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Building Division
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Phone, Central 778
Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostock, unnanfu.

"Recess" —
Made Slightly Larger Then The Average Cigarettes

Westminster
Tobacco Co., Ltd.
London.

Made Considerably Better
Than the Ordinary
Cigarettes

Fingerprints Are Made Safeguard To Business

Are Being Adopted By Many American Commercial Houses For Their Own Protection

New York, March 24.—Finance and commerce have adopted the fingerprint. Heretofore this method of identification has been associated in the minds of the general public with the annals of police departments. Nevertheless, the usefulness of the method has been so far demonstrated that thousands of industrial, commercial and financial institutions throughout the country have made it a part of their systems of protection and the New York University, within the past year, has inaugurated a course in fingerprinting under the direction of Charles O. Tittle, head of the fingerprint bureau attached to the Magistrates' Courts of New York. Methods of making, as well as of identifying, fingerprints are taught, and in addition to Mr. Tittle, other experts, such as Police Inspector Joseph Faurot, head of New York's detective force, lecture to the university students on the use of fingerprints.

Mr. Tittle even advocates a national registration system. Already, as is generally known, fingerprints are used extensively as a means of identification by the departments of the army and navy, and for several years the method has been employed by the Navy Y. M. C. A. branch of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn. According to the manager, L. Schlaefer, it has proved a great success and has worked to the satisfaction of both depositors and bank officials. If a sailor, who has opened an account with the trust company finds himself in Singapore without funds all he has to do is to write to the company for the desired amount of cash, affixing the fingerprint of the first three fingers of his right hand, and his draft is at once honored. This institution handles checks for from 300 to 400 sailors every day, and Mr. Schlaefer points out the danger in the usual means of identification such as tags, cards, and passes used in the navy, articles which are frequently lost and might easily be fraudulently used.

This is only one of the many cases in which the fingerprint has been found to be valuable as a means of identification. The Bowery Savings Bank uses the system to identify depositors where there is any doubt regarding them, but in the Williamsburg Savings Bank, where a large number of the depositors are either illiterate or foreign born, fingerprints are extensively used, not alone for depositors but for the officers and employes of the bank as well.

Of course there are many who do not fully appreciate the protection that the fingerprint affords, not alone to the institution but to themselves, and they frequently offer the objection that they are not criminals. To this the reply is made: "You are not, but the other fellow may be. The fingerprint is an honest man's best protection."

"The fingerprint is a scientific method of identification, and it furnishes absolutely sure proof," said V. A. Lersler, Controller of the Williamsburg Savings Bank. "I believe the time is coming when fingerprints will be universally used for identification purposes, particularly in compiling vital statistics."

Fingerprints In Business

Mr. Lersler explained that several of the bank's employes who have charge of this system had taken a course of instruction and were enabled to do the work quickly and well. The process of fingerprinting a depositor, he said, required only a few minutes, and the work of identification was accomplished much more speedily than through an interpreter in the case of foreign-born persons.

The Williamsburg Savings Bank has used fingerprints for several years, and during that time few depositors had raised any objection. In practically all cases this prejudice was overcome when it was explained how great was the protection to each depositor.

Fingerprints have been tried out successfully by R. H. Macy and Co., which was among the first big commercial houses to adopt the system. Asked whether all employes of the store were required to have their fingerprints made, H. E. V. Kersburg, employment manager, explained that as yet this was not the case.

"We take the fingerprints of only certain classes of our employes," he said, "and I should think that they represent about 10 percent of the total."

One of the industrial concerns to adopt the method recently was the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company, which has instituted this system of identification in its plants in Long Island City and Manhattan. The method is used also by the Carnegie, Cambria, and Minnesota Steel Companies.

That fingerprints are by no means an innovation is pointed out by Mr. Tittle, who quotes Professor Laufer of the Field Museum of Chicago as authority for the statement that they were used by the Chinese and Japanese at least a thousand years ago.

"For the same reason," says Mr. Tittle, "they were used in India, where the Government frequently lends money to the cultivators of opium. To prevent them successfully denying their signatures, both they and the middlemen are required to register their fingerprints at the time of receiving their loans. Formerly pensioners who died were impersonated frequently by friends and relatives trying to draw their allowances. There were impersonations in the Government examinations the same as there are in our own country today. But now the use of fingerprints protects both the Government and the honest people.

"In the Argentine Republic every honest, lawabiding person is glad to have in his possession an identification card on which are his fingerprints. Fingerprints are used extensively in many European countries, and we owe to England the system of classification worked out by the late Sir E. R. Henry, and known as the Henry System, which was introduced into the Police Department of New York City by Inspector Faurot. This system was adopted by our army after a special committee had investigated every other known method of identification. The next year it was introduced into the navy, not primarily to catch deserters, but to prevent their re-enlistment and to protect the boys as well as the Government. They have proved their worth in both the army and navy and today these departments have more than 3,000,000 prints and are getting more every day.

Advocates Universal Use

"Some time ago a lawyer for a bank that uses the fingerprint system told me that a man had come to his bank and asked to open an account there because he knew it used the fingerprint system. That man realised the protection that the system afforded to his account. Depositors should demand that savings banks, especially, use such a system of identification.

"I recall there was the case of a clerk, not long ago, who gave a savings bank book to a confederate, and gave him the signature and the secret mark of the depositor. The confederate a few days later presented the bankbook and had no trouble in drawing on the account by means of a forged signature. If that bank had used the fingerprint system that criminal would have been caught at once, because he could not have forged the depositor's fingerprints.

"Indeed, this system could and should be used in all places where the question of identity arises. Therefore, if any institution or business house should ask any one to make his fingerprints for identification purposes, he should not only consent willingly but should consider himself fortunate in having that protection which only such an absolutely reliable system of identification can afford.

"The importance of fingerprints as a means of protection to hotels and their guests is illustrated by the following incident: The papers recently had an account of two men who became acquainted on a train. They went to the same hotel and registered at the same time. Later in the evening they deposited with the clerk, as they should have done, some of their personal property. After they had retired a telegram, which later proved to be a forgery, called one of the men home on account of 'serious illness.' The man exhibited the telegram with feigned excitement, succeeded in rattling the clerk, and obtained the other man's envelope, for which the hotel was held responsible.

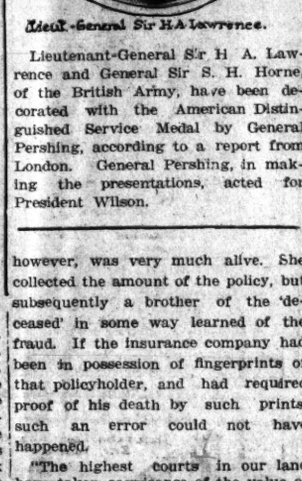
"Insurance companies could use fingerprints to their financial advantage as well as for the protection of their policyholders. Not very long ago a woman identified a body at a morgue as that of her husband who, however, was very much alive. She collected the amount of the policy, but subsequently a brother of the 'deceased' in some way learned of the fraud. If the insurance company had been in possession of fingerprints of that policyholder, and had required proof of his death by such prints, such an error could not have happened.

"The highest courts in our land have taken cognisance of the value of fingerprints as a means of identification. In the case of People vs. Jennings (252 Ill., 534) Chief Justice Carter, in his opinion, said:

"'That the public and the Government may get the greatest protection from fingerprints, they should be used universally. I mean that they should should be used not only by the police, hospitals, institutions, business houses, and the like, but that there should be a national registration system under which every one could register and certain classes should be made to register.'"

British Generals Decorated With American D.S.C.

General Sir S. H. Horne



Lieut.-General Sir H.A. Lawrence.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. A. Lawrence and General Sir S. H. Horne, of the British Army, have been decorated with the American Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing, according to a report from London. General Pershing, in making the presentations, acted for President Wilson.

Shanghai Races---Spring Training

Thursday, May 1.

Pony.	Rider	¼ mile	½ mile	¾ mile	1 mile	1¼ miles	Last quarter
Battle King	boy	36.2	1.10	1.43.2	2.17.1		33.4
Air King	boy				2.17.2		34
Watermark	boy	40	1.20	1.49	2.32.2	3.05.1	32.4
After Dark	boy	38	1.16.3	1.54.3	2.29.1	3.01.3	32.2
Cornerake	WH	36	1.15.2	1.51.4	2.25.2	2.56.2	31
Figaro	boy	33	1.05.2	1.40			34.3
Heron	WH	35.3	1.10	1.43.2	2.14.2		31
Slesvig	boy	35.1	1.09	1.42.4			33.4
Bixshoote	boy	41.3	1.09.3	1.42			32.2
Kowloon	boy	36	1.22	1.58.2			36.2
Seabird	GW			2.00	2.34.3	3.06	31.2
Vosborg	boy	34.4	1.08	1.40.2			32.2
Seahawk	boy	34.3	1.19	1.56.2	2.31	3.02.3	31.3
Scala	boy	39	1.14.4	1.47.4	2.19.4		32

All on the sand.

BROOKLYN WINS OPENER, BEATING WILMINGTON 13-6

Flagship Has Hard-Hitting Aggregation; American School Annexes Another

Using 18 men including four pitchers, the U.S.S. Brooklyn baseball team hammered home a 13-6 victory over the U.S.S. Wilmington nine at the Race Course yesterday afternoon.

The second game of the scheduled doubleheader went but five innings, the American school beating the Jewish Recreation Club 5-3.

The opener was the first for the Brooklyn club for 18 months but the men are rapidly rounding into shape and if able to enter the open championships at Manila, will give a good account of themselves. The aggregation is snappy and embraces several hard hitters including Ike Eysinger and Mal Maloney. Hopkins, at first base, is the only other veteran.

Four hurlers were used but Eysinger would not allow any of them to cut loose. A good second string catcher is with the squad, Valley.

The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	3	1	3	0	2	13
Wilmington	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	6

The teams—Brooklyn—Maloney, Zink and Galley cf, Martin ss, Schulz and Day 2b, Gage lf, Hopkins 1b, Reed 3b, Smith, Hall and Dixon rf, Valley and Eysinger c, Parish, Parli, Denema and Gable p.

Wilmington — Tangermann 1b, Pressy cf, Lawlor c, Toore lf, Summerville 2b, Edsall ss, Killian rf, Miller 3b, Saunders p.

PAINLESS DENTIST

Specialist in Crown, Bridge and Plate Work; Painless Extractions; and Oral Diseases

DR. THOS. DONOHOE
PAINLESS DENTIST
83 SZECHUEN ROAD
(15 EZRA ROAD)
Telephone, Central 2743
Consultation Hours
9 to 12 — 1 to 6
Graduate University of Cal., U. S. A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"
Sailing from
Shanghai
to
VLADIVOSTOCK
via
YOKOHAMA
10th May 10th
Bookings now being made

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES SOLD
At daily rates of exchange. Can be cashed in any city in America.

For information regarding fares, sailings, etc., apply to:
F. E. WEISS
Acting General Agent
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182.

For through bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to:
I. E. N. RYAN
Agent
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Shanghai.
Tel: Central 181

Home of Lamps & Wiring Supplies
Brilliant Electric Company
Consulting Engineers & Electrical Contractors
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
'Phone: C. 4907

The "Brilliant" on This Lamp means Brilliant Light

We are specialists in good lighting. Lighting advice and plans on request.

A-62

CARPETS
Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.
HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

"A FRIEND OF MINE TOLD ME,"

said a lady visitor at our store the other day, "that I could get all kinds of nice things in your place."

She was right; but why wait until your friend tells you? Why not come down to our store and make that discovery for yourself?

Taste some of the recent arrivals:

Delicious Sugar Wafers
Anola
Lotus
Nabisco

American Chocolates in Bars
Milk and Plain
Chocolate Croquettes

NUTS
Brazil — Hazel
Almonds — Pecans

Californian Dried Fruit
Apples — Apricots
Peaches — Pears
Prunes — Raisins

Californian Preserved Fruit
(In glass jars and in tins)
Apricots — Blackberries
Cherries — Peaches
Pears — Pineapples
Plums — Prunes

Our offerings give your meals a touch of elegance.

I. SHAININ & CO.
100 Szechuen Road Phone, Central 1483

SHANGHAI ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
Central Office
EDWARD EZRA BUILDINGS, 24 NANKING ROAD
MACHINE - MADE
ICE
DELIVERED anywhere in the Settlements
PRICE—2½ Mex. Cents per lb.
ORDERS to be sent to the COMPANY'S CENTRAL OFFICE as above. Tel. C. 662 and C. 663

Depots are open for the sale of MACHINE-MADE ICE at

Hongkew Market	6 - 10 A.M.
Maloo Market	
Wayside Market	4 - 6 P.M.
68 Avenue Joffre	
8 Thorne Road	
69 Yangtszepoo Road	

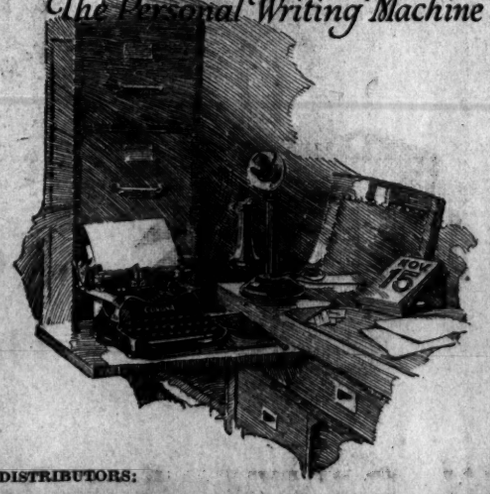
Where 10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES

20 Checks . . . . Price $4.00

BRISTLES
WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING
SKINS
Born 1915 — Still existing

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine



DISTRIBUTORS:
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban Phone, C. 322

The Ault & Wiborg Co.
Manufacturers of
TYPEWRITER CARBON PAPER
PENCIL CARBON PAPER
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
Samples and prices on application
37 Canton Road Shanghai

Mexico Is Ready To Meet Fair Deal Code From U.S.

Strictures Against Southern Republic Are Grossly Exaggerated, Says Writer Who Is Investigating Conditions For New York Tribune

By L. J. de Bekker

Mexico City, March 15.—On board the Ward liner from Havana to Vera Cruz was a young American business man returning to Mexico City after a sojourn in the United States who was kind enough to offer advice regarding newspaper work in Mexico. "You periodistas come down here," he said, "and see what you are told to see, and then we show you what we know you ought to see, and wait hopefully for the result. It is always the same. Poetry about the beauties of land and climate. Dull facts about trade. Nothing that will help us, and that should be your first object."

Perhaps he was right, but, after all, God helps those who help themselves, and one could hardly avoid some mention of commercial affairs in writing about the Mexico of today, while to refrain from comment on more physical impressions would be to indicate a degree of insensibility to which no newspaper man willingly confesses. It will be my aim, therefore, to touch lightly on all the topics in which the American colony here is not interested, at the same time to present fairly and impartially not merely American opinion, but that of the constituted authorities, of the Mexicans of every class, and in quoting others to avoid reaching hasty conclusions myself. If these letters give my own people a better understanding of their next-door neighbors to the south, the labor will have been well spent. Certainly the time has come to forget past differences, to look to the future, to try to qualify for membership in a well ordered family of nations, whether that family be ruled by the formal organisation of a league of nations or by common sense and a simple code, such as "a square deal for all."

Hardships Of Leaving

But enough of explanation and apology. Leaving Havana is a much less agreeable process than entering that delectable city. There is a long wait at the Machinery Wharf for the inspection of luggage of passengers either for Mexico or Spain (why I do not know). On your arrival a runner from your hotel takes care of the customs inspections for you, but on your departure you find for yourself, and even the extreme politeness of Cuban officials fails to save you from boredom, for you wait your turn with 200 others, and it is a matter of chance which gets through first. Perhaps the embargo on gold is the cause. The United States prohibits citizens and aliens alike from taking gold out of the country, and Cuba has had to follow suit. Three years ago every American tourist admired the beautiful gold coinage of the island republic. Today all the gold has gone into hiding, the ordinary currency being much soiled American notes. At any rate the inquisition as to the possession of gold, both in Cuba and in the United States, is very strict. When one has a passport setting forth that he is going away to do newspaper work the American customs officials are likely to be lenient, however, and in Havana I was personally saved from the inconvenience of search by the statement that I had been at the Hotel Inglaterra. It seemed to be taken for granted that the management of that pleasant hotel would prevent any of its guests from taking away much of the precious metal. Some of the passengers were less fortunate, but in due time we were all aboard the Mexico, and Thursday evening the lights of Havana sank into the sea, and on Saturday morning, after steaming through quiet seas, with much heaving of the lead, we anchored in five fathoms as near the port of Progresso as possible; that is to say, some five miles out. Tedious discharge of cargo by lighter, and of passengers by tug meant hours of delay, and permitted the more adventurous to go ashore, and all to wonder that a port which had been for half a century second only to Vera Cruz should be so ill-provided with accommodations for shipping.

Prices Are Still At Top Notch

Progresso, be it known, is the port of Merida, capital and chief city of Yucatan, one of the most prosperous of the Mexican states, and the center of the henequen industry. It is also the natural port for the state of Campeche and the territory of Quintana Roo, the former producing lumber and chicle or chewing gum; the latter having a wealth of undeveloped forest and farm land. Progresso has 7,000, Merida 60,000 people, all dependent upon imports for food. The greater part of the Yucatan peninsula is a low and rooky terrain, fit for nothing but henequen, and with insufficient rain for other crops. Economic conditions have been unfavorably affected by the war in Europe, which has sent up the cost of living by depriving the country of nesessary commodities from the United States, but in 1917 the declared value of articles invoiced at the American consulate for the United States was $35,881,988. In that year 125,595 tons of henequen, valued at $34,959,937, were shipped to the United States, other exports being, in the order of value, chicle, raw cattle and raw deer hides, coffee, logwood, hair and sponges. Later figures are not available, but a sensational trend upward may be looked for in the next few years.

In Progresso last Saturday the price of a shave was $1; of a bottle of beer, 60 cents; of a package of cigarettes, grading at 5 cents in Havana, 15 cents; of a pound of sugar, 25 cents; of a little dinner for four persons, $60. Naturally, the price of labor has risen, and with it the price of henequen, and there is no probability of a return to normal conditions until supplies and shipping also return to normal. Meantime, people are doing the best they can. The Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, Yucatan's state commission for the regulation of the henequen market, not only fixes the price of that product, but acts as banker, and issues a paper currency which it has managed to exchange steadily at 50 cents American per peso. The Comision formerly sold in the open market, but since the entrance of America into the war, has bargained with customers in the United States through the food administration, and it is understood that no agreement has yet been reached as to the price of the henequen now ready for shipment, which may predicate a shortage in binder rope and twine in the United States.

But ask a planter of henequen, as I did. "Are you downhearted?" and the answer will be, "No." These people have something to sell which is a necessity, and of which they practically have a monopoly. They look forward to a better state of affairs, and believe that they see a beginning now. President Carranza is much interested in Yucatan affairs, and sent Luis Cabrera there to make a study of the situation. Mr. Cabrera spent several months in Merida, returned to Mexico City to make his report personally to the President, and will, it is understood, return in the near future to supervise whatever plans have been agreed upon for the betterment of the peninsula's sole industry.

I am able to say on excellent authority that the Mexican government is fully awake to the need of a better port than Progresso to drain this vast territory, and this is a matter which will be considered as soon as the financial problem now harassing all Mexico is solved. For the present the cost is prohibitive. Water is shoal along the greater part of the Yucatan-Campeche coast, and the planter I have already quoted estimated that the matter of piers and breakwaters at any site he had heard of would involve an expenditure of from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000 pesos.

Fuel is of course at a premium on the peninsula, and explorations for petroleum continue, although without success, so far as the public has been permitted to know, to date.

At Vera Cruz one passes the customs with not more delay or inconvenience than in Havana.

Mexico's chief seaport has a capacious harbor protected by a breakwater and with forty feet of depth in the basin, enabling the largest vessels to lie up against the wharves. Normally the population is about 30,000. During the period following the evacuation by the American troops under Funston it was for a time the headquarters of General Carranza, the First Chief of the Constitutionalists. Nearly 100,000 people, including the larger part of the American colony from Mexico City, crowded it for a time, and melted away when General Carranza returned to the republic's ancient capital. At present it is clean and seems prosperous. Exports to the United States during the six months ended June 30, 1918, had fallen to $2,086,880, as against $7,242,781 for the corresponding period of 1917, so there still is abundant room for improvement.

One of the oldest and most typical cities of the Spanish regime in the republic, Vera Cruz deserved more time and study than I was able to give it, but I have reason to be thankful for having disregarded the advice of well meaning friends to enter Mexico via Laredo rather than Vera Cruz if I wished to keep my skin whole.

Bandits Still Active

A favorite topic of conversation on the steamer had been the frequency with which the Vera Cruz-Mexico City train had been held up by bandits, and the ever accurate returning business men had stories of wrecked stations, derailed cars and engines and the swinging cadavers of bandits who had been caught and shot, which were to be seen all along the route. We were told that it would be the part of wisdom to buy drafts on Mexico City in Vera Cruz, because while it was probable that we might get through in safety, it was certain that if we were stopped the bandits would take whatever money we had with us, and certainly our luggage, and perhaps our clothing.

This lurid fiction was not without a foundation in fact. So long as the central government was too weak to protect itself against the bands of patriotic "istas," whose argument in favor of universal freedom was the indiscriminate destruction of whatever property could not be carried off, the Vera Cruz line was the subject of attack. They did hold up trains, rob the passengers, burn the stations and blow up bridges. Where they got the dynamite is still a mystery, but they got it. And they used it like cowardly assassins. But reserving the privilege of a special chapter on bandits at some later time, I can only say that from all accounts the route via Laredo, is perfectly safe in these days, and that had I listened seriously to all these friendly warnings I would have missed seeing the most enchanting and ever changing vistas of always lovely landscape it has ever been my good fortune to behold. I would have missed the glories of Orizaba, Mexico's highest mountain. I would have arrived at old age without ever being on a railway train from 6:15 a.m. to 8 p.m. under circumstances which made every moment of daylight a delight and the coming of the darkness a source of regret. I give the figures as a gentle suggestion for emulation on the part of our own railway administration, for the train left Vera Cruz on time and arrived in Mexico City to the minute.

Bearing in mind the warning that periodistas from New York are too much given to describing the beauties of the country, I refrain from telling of the contrast as the train rushes through the hot zone back of Vera Cruz, through the temperate climate where the character of vegetable life completely changes, until an altitude is reached at which wraps are essential to comfort and perpetual snow is in sight.

Perhaps it would be more worth while to tell why the journey is now safe. I will not say of the scenery, as Dicky Davis did of the coronation of the late Tsar, that it is indescribable, but in making the attempt there would be danger of falling into poetry, like Mr. Wegg.

Credit Given General

Credit is due in the first place to General Candido Aguilar, for some time Foreign Secretary in President Carranza's cabinet, and now in charge of reconstruction work in the state of Vera Cruz. I had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman during a brief stop at Cordoba and later, of visiting in his company a new aviation camp which is being constructed in order to provide a strong corps of airplane scouts for mountainous districts. He impressed me as being what we call at home "a live wire." Young, handsome and energetic, he has been putting into effect a policy of combined conciliation and force which is now bearing fruit. Popular with the people of every class, among whom he has a wide acquaintance, General Aguilar has encouraged them to return to their customary vocations, and scores of miles of land cultivated like a vast market garden testify to his success in this respect. But the nature of the country is such that a Jesse James gang would be much at home. Between stretches of highly cultivated farms are mountains which afforded a safe refuge to outlaws, who struck at the railway through a sparsely populated district and then made a quick getaway. The Vera Cruz line, now operated by the Mexican government, is a splendid monument to British engineering skill, but as difficult to police as it was to build.

General Aguilar has erected a series of blockhouses at intervals of ten miles along these isolated tracks, declared a military zone for fifty yards on either side of the track, connected the blockhouses by telephone and permitted it to be generally known that any unauthorised person found inside the fifty-yard line will be shot on sight. The new system has been in operation for a short time only, but there have been no attempts to interfere with traffic. Probably there will be none so long as vigilance is maintained, especially as armed guards are provided on through trains between the capital and its chief port.

The Banvards Back

Pearl Jardinere, Myrtle Dingwall, Hazel Boyd and the rest of the Banvard entertainers who delighted Shanghai a few weeks ago returned in "Off To The Front" last night at the Lyceum Theater. A big house saw the first production of the short farewell engagement.

"Off to The Front" hasn't a plot but it has bright lines, good songs and snappy dances and the new costumes caught on with the audience.

One of the real hits of the evening was the specialty dance by Miss Ryliss Barnes. It was the best bit of the show. Miss Barnes is giving the dance tonight at the Benefit Concert at the Olympic Theater, Mr. Banvard having consented to her appearance to aid in the drive for funds for the entertainment of troops in Siberia.

Pearl Jardinere had a catchy number, "Oh Harry;" Hazel Boyd was recalled again and again for her "You'll Find Old Dixieland in France" and Miss Myrtle Dingwall's solo, "Bluebird" brought hearty applause.

"Off To The Front" will be repeated tonight.

MISSIONARY BODY TO MEET

A regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association that is to be held at St. John's University, Jessfield, next Tuesday will open with a social gathering at 6 o'clock in the evening. At this refreshments will be provided by the ladies of the American Church Mission. The business meeting will be held at 7 o'clock. At this session a paper on the subject, "The Economic Thought of the Hebrews," will be presented by Prof. C. F. Remer. Notices of the meeting were issued yesterday by Mr. M. H. Throop, secretary of the association.

'ONE WAY' IT IS

With remarkable smoothness and a wonderfully clarifying effect on traffic conditions in the heart of the Central district the "one way" system of vehicle progress on Szechuen and Kiangse Roads went into effect yesterday morning.

A few retrogressive members of the handcart and carriage directing fraternity showed a disposition to ignore the instructions posted by the Municipality at each cross street between Peking Road and Avenue Edward VII, but on the whole the traffic squad experienced little annoyance with the wheeled craft after the first hour or so, and by noon the flow of traffic was pretty well adjusted to the new channels and the congestion on the two busy highways had eased to a remarkable degree.

Congratulations and thanks are sincerely tendered.

The NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

(Model No. 3)

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 6¾-in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models in fact, a great little machine. Two colour ribbon, backspacer, easy removal of typebars, etc.

Complete with Carrying Case Mx. $75

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.
Phone, C4773.
Cable Add. "Mackbauck"

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the Foreign Settlements may be guarded against by Insuring Your Property with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road
(Near Fokien Road)

Bone-setting Treatment

Anyone who suffers from any of the undermentioned troubles may be wondrously and promptly cured:

Fractures.
Dislocations.
Contused wounds.
Incomplete dislocations.
Transmutation of members from injuries.
Disability of motion of joints.
Rheumatism from wounds.

Diagnosis in the forenoon.
Attendance by arrangement in the afternoon.

Apply to:
KUAISHUNDO
No. 42, Chapoo Road

The Ideal Garter for the hot weather is the "Ivory Garter"

because,
There is to metal to rust.
There are no pads.
It is comfortable.
It does not scratch the leg.
It does not tear the socks.
It looks good.

Obtainable from all outfitters or wholesale from the Sole Agents

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

Be sure to get it at WING ON'S It Pays!

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.
Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

Lace! Lace! Lace!

KON YIH & CO.

Manufacturers and Exporters of all Kinds of HAND-MADE LACES and EMBROIDERIES

Also dealers in
Human Hair, Hair Nets and Hair Filters

N. B. Goods sold in wholesale as well as retail lots

9A, Hankow Road, Shanghai.

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Now is the time to PAINT

Consult our Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
18B Kiangse Road SOLE AGENTS Phone: Central 108

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1919.

BRITISH PB GLASS

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the above Trademark which is used by us in connection with all glass made or sold by us is our sole and exclusive property and no one but ourselves is entitled to use it.

We also give notice that proceedings will be taken against any infringement of our rights under such Trademark.

PILKINGTON BROS., LTD.,
Glass Works,
St. Helens, Lancs.
22379

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 529.

China Sea.

Shanghai District—
Yangtsze River.

North Channel Entrance—
Tsungming Crossing.

Intended alterations in buoyage—Caution.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 19th May, 1919, the following alterations will be made in the buoyage of the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze River:—

The Middle Island Buoy will be discontinued.

The East Entrance Buoy will be moved about 1.4 miles S. 63° E., from its present position and its navigating colour changed from Red to Black.

The Crossing Buoy will be moved about 1.2 miles S. 51° E., from its present position and its navigating colour changed from Red to Black.

The West Spit Buoy will be moved about 7 cables S. 44° E., from its present position. Its characteristics will not be changed.

CAUTION:—A recent survey of the Crossing shows that the Central Bank in the vicinity of the Crossing Buoy has extended to the eastward. Until the above alterations in buoyage have been made vessels should pass the Crossing Buoy at a distance of not less than 2 cables. The least water found on the Crossing as at present buoyed is 16 feet at Low Water of Extraordinary Spring Tides.

All bearings given are magnetic.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 1st May, 1919.
22381

Shanghai Race Club

NOTICE

The numbers of members telephones are now—

WEST 106
WEST 107

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club
22395

TUNGSTEN

Our products are purified in our own concentrating plant with a guaranteed percentage of 65%.

THE YUI HWA MINERAL SUPPLY COMPANY,

P. 3 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
22393

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

SPECIAL EXPRESS EXCURSION EACH SUNDAY DURING MAY

Shn. dep.	8.15 a.m.	Scw. dep.	16.10
Hli. arr.	9.18	Ksn. dep.	16.58
Ksn. arr.	9.26	Hli. dep.	17.06
Scw. arr.	10.18	Shn. arr.	18.15

Shanghai local time is one hour ahead of Railway time.
22383

SNR & SHNR.

RACE WEEK

On and from Friday, the 2nd, until Monday, the 12th May, 1919, inclusive, return tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued as shown below:—

S. N. R.—Frist and Second-Class
Between Shanghai-North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S.H.N.R.—Frist, Second and Third-Class
Between Shanghai-North, Jessfield, Siccawei, Shanghai-South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yehzah, Changan, Konzenchiao and Hangchow.

First, Second and Third-Class through return-tickets at a fare-and-a-half will be issued from or to any of the stations mentioned above on either lines.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
22331

Municipal Notification

No. 2612.

FIRE BRIGADE

THE Council is prepared to receive applications from foreigners for appointment as Supervising Firemen. Pay Tls. 125 per mensem with plain furnished quarters, bed, bedding, fuel and light.

There are 6 vacancies and appointments will be made on three months' probation merging in a three years' agreement if services are satisfactory.

Applicants must be able to supervise the Chinese Fire staff, have had practical fire training and experience, be unmarried, steady and trustworthy and preferably under 35 years of age.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded together with copies of testimonials and certificates to the undersigned forthwith.

By Order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, May 1, 1919.
22390

FUN! FUN!

Where?

CREST HOTEL

When?

Saturday Evening, May 3rd.

COME! COME!

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th May, on account of Spring Race Meeting.
22360

Shanghai Race Club

SPRING RACE MEETING, 1919

5th, 6th and 7th May.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 3rd May, at a cost of $10 each.

Applications for Grand Stand Tickets must be accompanied by cash.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Admission Badges for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ld.

Price, $6 each for Gentlemen
$3 each for Ladies

Single Day Badges are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, $3 each for Gentlemen
$2 each for Ladies

Badges for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only
Price, $1 each

All Admission Badges and Tickets must be worn Visibly.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, $2 each
Tea Tickets, $0.50 each

The Tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

The Races will Commence Punctually at 11.30 a.m. each day.

By order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
22280

SHANGHAI TAVERN

Newly fitted and furnished in up-to-date style. Catering under the direction of Mr. Bruno, formerly of the Tor Hotel, Kobe, and Manila Hotel, Manila.

SPECIAL ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES

String Orchestral music nightly

Tiffins served from 12 to 2.30
Dinners „ „ 7 to 9 p.m.
and at all other hours, a la carte only

Fresh Beer on draught

14 ASTOR ROAD
(Broadway Junction)

Now Open

Now Open

22287

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

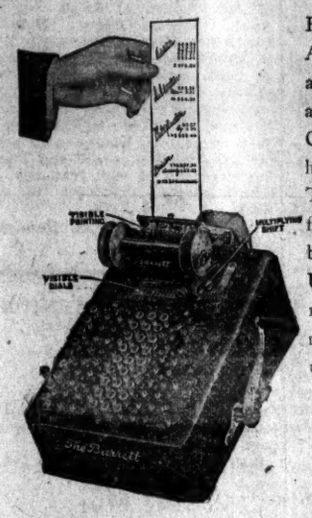
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

BARRETT (PORTABLE)

COMPUTING-LISTING

MACHINE



Here is a machine that will ADD and LIST equal to all other machines and is also equipped with a CALCULATING device. It has a capacity of TWELVE figures and is fitted with complete keyboard.

Undoubtedly the best all-round machine on the market for general office use.

Illustrated booklet on request

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauck

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.
22125

Customs Notification

No. 914.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS: SPRING RACES:

On each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, the Custom House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th April, 1919.
22361

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, a small house, Hongkew or Wayside district. Willing to take over fittings. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.
22378 M. 2.

Unfurnished house, in Hongkew district preferred. Advertiser willing to sign three years' lease for suitable house if properly done up. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.
22196 M.2

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE WANTED, two or three rooms. Apply Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building.
22345 M.3.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis, garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22384

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22387

TO LET, 450-E Avenue Joffre, residence of six rooms. Modern improvements. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22388

32 Markham Road, six rooms newly repaired; near Carter and Sinza Trams. Apply 24 Rue Chapsal.
22332 M.2.

113 Avenue Road, six roomed house with closed in verandahs. Tennis court and stable. Tls. 90 per month. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road. Telephone East 24.
22288 M. 3

LOST

LOST, fox terrier dog, answers to name of "Jack." Anyone returning same to 16 Rue Chapsal will be suitably rewarded.
22385 M. 2.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET,

Well-furnished rooms, bathrooms and verandahs attached, hot and cold water. Kitchen under personal supervision.
70 and 72 Bubbling Well Road.
22207

Oriental House
31 Boone Road
One front and one back room, with bath attached, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone, North 1102.
22213

TO LET, with board, large furnished room; bathroom and verandah attached. Nice view, facing south. Apply to No. 1 Young Allen Terrace.
22389 M. 4.

TO LET, four or five rooms, a bathroom, a kitchen, and wide verandahs. Apply to 41 Range Road.
22370

TO LET, one large furnished front room, with bathroom attached. Also one small room. Hot and cold water and all conveniences. Apply to 23 North Szechuen Road. Phone No. North 2554.
22269 M.2

ROOM and BOARD 6 Wayside Road, Madame Antoinette.
22185 M. 3

TO LET with board, large newly furnished flats, and single rooms with private bathrooms attached. All modern conveniences, tennis court, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATION VACANT

CAN any lady recommend an experienced and capable nurse, Portuguese or Eurasian, for two children aged 4 years and 8 months respectively? Apply Box No. 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED.—Can any lady recommend thoroughly experienced and trustworthy Japanese Amah for 2 children. Reply Box No 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

CHINESE interpreter-clerk required. First-class knowledge of spoken and written English and of the various Chinese dialects essential. Ability to speak Japanese desirable. Apply, stating qualifications fully, to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.
22384 M. 4.

WANTED, reliable Chinese, thoroughly acquainted with local markets, to be engaged as salesman or compradore with an old-established firm in the export and import business. Must speak English fluently. Reply to Box 80 THE CHINA PRESS.
22347 M.3

WANTED stenographer, American perferred, experience not absolutely necessary, to take dictation and type. Reply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.
22347 M.3.

WANTED, General Office Assistant for large local Hong, British or American nationality. Good prospects. State experience if any, also salary required. Apply Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
22366 M.3.

PORTUGUESE wanted for position of assistant bookkeeper, in large local concern. Must be quick and accurate at figures and have good handwriting. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.
22363 M.3.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
22356

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.
22354

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by Chinese gentleman, ten years' experience as translator and interpreter in business and legal offices. No objection to outport or travelling. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.
22317 M. 4.

POSITION WANTED by a young Pole, speaks English, Russian, very well, also little French. Willing to start on small salary and make himself generally useful. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
22322 M.2.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: American naval officer's wife desires to be paying guest in a refined family. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.
22392 M. 4.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one "Delage" (French make) motor-car (two seater), owner leaving in few days. Excellent condition. Price Tls. 1,400 (New Tls. 2,800). Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.
22380 M. 3.

BUICK CAR for sale, four-cylinder, five-seater, with self-starter. In good repair. Will accept any reasonable offer. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.
22376 M. 4.

BLACKWOOD furniture for sale. Heavy, carved, good drawing room suite of nine pieces. Original cost Tls. 800. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.
22376 M. 4.

FOR SALE, one Scripps-Booth Roadster in thoroughly good condition, being regularly supervised by expert. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to John A. Moller, 4 The Bund.
22384

FOR SALE, rubber-tyres for rickshaw. Per pair Tls. 12.00. Apply Tai and Sons, 6 Foochow Road. Phone 562.
22394 M. 2.

FOR SALE, two ship's chronometers; one of them new, two nautical sextants, and one typhoon barometer. Will sell the lot, or separately. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.
22346 M.2.

FOR SALE: One Haines six-cylinder 7-passenger touring car, in perfect running order and excellent condition. Price Tls. 1,500. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.
22352 M.7.

FOR SALE: One 4-seater touring car, Studebaker, latest model, in use only two months. Owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard Edouard VII.
22349 M.2.

FOR SALE: One Renault Limousine, four-cylinder, in perfect running order. Owner leaving for home. Please apply to Mme. Ackermann, No. 13 Boulevard Edouard VII.
22349 M.2.

FOR SALE: "Cadillac" electric vacuum cleaner. 200 volts. In very good working order. Complete for immediate use. Tls. 60 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.
22290 M. 4

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer Esq., Chairman,
E. V. D. Parr Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	28,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

中 華 滙 業 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
W. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,000.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
38 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager,
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ..... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	San Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	London	Shanghai
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Mukden	Sourabaya
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokio
Hongkong	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Valdivostock
Kobe	S. Francisco	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, NINGPO ROAD

Capital (Paid-up)..... $600,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec., 1918).. $3,400,000.00

Accounts carried in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.

Banking by Mail.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Drafts, both domestic and foreign, purchased or sold.

Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.

Pocket Savings Bank for saving small coins.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES for rent.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandoeng	Padang	Soerabaya
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerakarta
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djokjakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Betok
Kota-Radja	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

An American Bank

HEAD OFFICE
66 Liberty Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES
Shanghai Hankow

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage. It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Siccawei Weather Report

Thursday, May 1, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches .	29.76	29.78
Variation for 24 hrs. .	—0.07	—0.14
Variation for 12 hrs. .	—0.10	—0.11
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind—Miles per hour	9.3	12.4
Temperature (Fahr.) .	57°9	59°4
Humidity	97	90
Nebulosity (0-10)	10	10
Rainfall, inches	0.03	0.43

30.—Gloomy weather with few drops of rain in our regions. Thunder formations in Kiangsi. Cyclonic circulation systems in South Manchuria, on the Eastern and Yellow seas, and in Kiangsi. The barometers have moderately risen in the N.

1.—Thunderstorms during the early morning at Shanghai and in the vicinity. Gloomy weather with Easterly gusts.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 29, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	14-16
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samil	,,	30-40
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	20-22
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	60-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.20
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	8-10
Quail	,,	30-32
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	40-45
Wild Geese	,,	none
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	40-45
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-20
Bananas	,,	10-12
Cherries	,,	10-12
Chestnuts	,,	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	10
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-10
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	1.00
Onions	,,	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	6-8
Potatoes	per picul	$1.60-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	
Flour Australian	,,	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$6.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	,,	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$5.00-6.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 1, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 5/0=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 73.6=Mex. $5.43
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 117=Tls. 85.47
@ 73.6=Mex. $116.13
Mex. Dollars Market Rate:
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.
Copper Cash .....per tael 1845
Native Interest .....Tls. .07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 11/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex., Paris on London .... Fr. 28.40
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.
Nominal G. $4.66

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/11 1/8
London ..... Demand 4/11 1/4
India ..... T.T. 329 1/2
Paris ..... T.T. 694
Paris ..... Demand 697
New York ..... T.T. 115 1/2
New York ..... Demand 115 3/4
Hongkong ..... T.T. 68 1/2
Japan ..... T.T. 44 1/2
Batavia ..... T.T. 236 1/2
Singapore ..... T.T. 47 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/0 1/2
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/1 1/8
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/1 1/2
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/2
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/2 1/4
Paris ..... Nom. 4 m/s. 727
New York ... d/d. Docy. 117 1/2
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 120 1/2

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 3,150 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $4.25

Customs House Exchange Rates
For May

Hk. Tls. 3.50	@	5/0 1/4		£1
„ 1	@	703	Francs	7.83
„ 0.77	@	116 1/2	Gold	$1
„ 1	@	43 1/4	Yen	2.54
„ 1	@	15	Rupees	4.19
„ 1	@	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1	@	—	Roubles	—

Sanghai Produce & Stockh Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 1, 1919.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Japanese Government Bonds
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.10 cash
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.25 May
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 40.10 July
Japan China Spin. and Weav. Co., Tls. 20.70 May
Japan China Spin. and Weav. Co., Tls. 20.30 June
Japan China Spin. and Weav. Co., Tls. 21.00 July
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 22.00 July
Local Yarns:
Water Moon 16's Tls. 180.00 May
Water Moon 16's Tls. 170.00 June
Water Moon 16's Tls. 165.00 July
Two Tigers 16's Tls. 169.50 May
Japanese Yarns:
For Standard Tls 179.00 May

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 1, 1919.

Official

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks $650.00
Langkats Tls. 20.00 C. N. I.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 68.00

Unofficial

Shanghai Docks Tls. 130.00 July
Shanghai Hotels $16.50

Exchange Market

In their report for week ending April 30, Messrs. Maitland and Co. write as follows:

Exchange.—The New York maximum price of silver remains at G.$1.01 1/2 per ounce pure. The London maximum price following the London-New York cross-rate is 1/16d. down to 48 11/16d. Our exchange market, with export paper offering here and at the Outports, has risen during the week 1 1/2d. to 5/0 (T-T on London). At the same time there has been a good demand for T-T on London against this cover and the market closes quiet and perhaps a trifle easier.

Our local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 29,480,000 is only Tls. 100,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $22,590,000 is $260,000 down.

LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 17.—Today's Cotton price were:
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot ..... 18.20d.
May ..... 16.44d.
July ..... 15.84d.

Dominion Rubber Co. Pays Tls. 0.50

A dividend of 50 Tael cents per share was declared at the fifth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd., held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Meyer and Measor. The directors present were Messrs. E. T. Byrne, (chairman), E. S. Kadoorie, G. Grayrigge and V. Meyer, and together with those of other shareholders the total number of shares represented was 21,574.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. E. Prince, secretary, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read.

"Before going into the report and accounts I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the names of Messrs. F. W. Sutterle and E. A. Measor appear as signatories of the report and accounts. These names should not have been included, as both gentlemen are at present on leave.

"I do not propose to take up your time by going into details of the adverse conditions experienced during the past year; suffice to say that lack of shipping, extremely low prices of rubber and an unfavorable exchange throughout the year have, in a large measure, been responsible for the comparatively poor result of the year's working.

"The report, as on former occasions, gives you as concisely as possible the necessary statistics and details regarding the working of the estates. With regard to the acreage, the planted area on Dominion has been increased by 95 acres, bringing the total planted area up to 965 acres. On Hendra, the felling of the 116 acres referred to in last year's report has now been completed and will be planted up during the current year, which will eventually bring the total planted area of the two estates to 1,566 acres.

"Our output for the year exceeded the estimate by some 9,000 lbs., this being made possible by the excellent returns from Hendra, which, when the past history of this estate is considered, cannot but be regarded as satisfactory. The returns from Dominon show a falling off owing to the reason that this estate suffered rather heavily as a result of the influenza epidemic last October which temporarily disorganised the labor force and caused considerable losses through deaths. The supply of labor to both estates has not been entirely satisfactory but I may say the position has been s difficult one for all estates throughout the country owing to the restrictions imposed both on the number of licenses issued and on the age at which the coolies were allowed to leave India. Beyond the temporary disorganisation from the epidemic of influenza, the health of both estates has been fairly satisfactory.

"Costs on Dominion show a slight increase on the previous year due to the lower output. Hendra cost shows a reduction of 2.26d. per lb. and is higher than those on Dominion on account of the size of the estate. Both estates have been kept in a clean weeded condition throughout the year, but thinning out was rather hindered by the lack of labor. Brown Bast was prevalent on both estates and our managers have received technical advice from the R. G. A. mycologist and the disease is receiving careful attention.

"In regard to the accounts, they are so clearly set forth that they need but little explanation. Our sales for the year averaged 1/4.04 or 9.74d. per lb. under the rate for the previous year. Although our output for the year was only 1,675 lbs. less than the previous year, the net proceeds were as much as Tls. 113,477.53 below the figures for 1917—a very considerable difference. In spite of the low price and the unfavorable exchange, we are able, after allowing for the usual depreciation, to show a profit of Tls. 26,050.10 which I think you will agree is, under the circumstances, not unsatisfactory. This, added to the amount brought forward from last year's accounts, namely, Tls. 45,977.90, gives us a total of Tls. 72,028. As regards the disposition of this amount, I will propose later that a dividend of fifty Tael cents per share be paid and the amount which is not represented by liquid assets be written off. This will involve a sum of Tls. 61,183.17, leaving a balance of Tls. 10,844.83 to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

"No forward sales were made during the year but for the current year we have made a small contract for the delivery of 4 tons Smoked Sheet monthly from January to March, 1919, at a price which leaves us a fair margin of profit.

"Before concluding, I would like to take this opportunity of recording the directors' appreciation of the work done by our secretaries and general managers, as well as by our Straits agents and estate managers.

"I now propose the first resolution: That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, as printed and circulated be passed." This is seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

"Before putting this resolution to the meeting, I shall be pleased to do my best to answer any question any shareholders may wish to ask."

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1918, as printed and circulated be passed.—Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That the balance standing at credit of profit and loss account, viz., $72,028.00, be disposed of as follows:

To pay a dividend of 50 Tael cents per share Tls. 50,000.00.

To write off:

	Tls.
Dominion—Extensions ...	2,839.91
Buildings and Furniture .	661.68
Rubber Factory and Stores	366.61
Plant and Machinery	4,414.73
Horses and Cattle	54.13
Wells and Water Supply .	378.85
Hendra—Extensions	1,401.35
Buildings and Furniture .	532.59
Rubber Factory and Stores	268.00
Wells and Water Supply ..	265.32
To carry forward to next year's Accounts	10,844.83
Total	$72,028.00

Proposed by Mr. E. T. Byrne, seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. J. J. Dawe, seconded by Mr. S. E. Levy.

That Mr. E. A. Measor be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge, seconded by Mr. J. J. Dawe.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 430 for Shanghai and Singapore.—Proposed by Mr. S. E. Levy, seconded by Mr. G. Grayrigge.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of April, 1919, and for four months ended April 30, 1919, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

	April, 1919 Mex. $	April, 1918 Mex. $
Gross Receipts	166,176.68	133,774.35
Loss by currency depreciation	41,221.68	30,270.64
Effective Receipts	124,955.00	103,503.71
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	26.02	23.96
Car Miles run	360,420	334,246
Passengers Carried ...	7,546,743	6,091,678
	4 Months ended 30 April, 1919	4 Months ended 30 April, 1918
	Mex. $	Mex. $
Gross Receipts	630,121.76	534,214.37
Loss by currency depreciation	153,252.32	116,760.39
Effective Receipts	476,869.44	417,453.98
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	25.55	23.15
Car Miles run	1,398,845	1,309,601
Passengers Carried ...	28,524,447	24,210,302

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

CONGOLEUM
RUGS
SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

RELEASED U.S. SOLDIERS ARE HARD TO PLEASE

Farm Youths Seek City Places While Brothers Would Go Far Afield

Washington, March 23.—Absorbing soldiers into civil life is a process presenting some curious phases. One is the attitude of many of the men themselves. They do not want to begin where they left off. The number of farmer boys who wish to be bookkeepers, of machinists who would become chief accountants, of clerks who fancy the life of a newspaper man and others who have equally strange and unaccountable ambitions is amazing.

This trend to something new is remarked by different government officials having to do with the placing of discharged men in occupations. It is adding a deal of trouble to an already difficult problem. But by far the more disturbing phase is the expressed intention of thousands of men not to go to work at all right away, but to have a good time first and then, if possible to locate in some section of their own country they never saw before.

It is this decision that is chiefly responsible for filling New York with idle one-time soldiers who were expected to go to their homes and their jobs over the country.

Many Would Go Far Afield

This disposition to change home surroundings is not confined to men from rural parts, but is shared by those from New York, who also would go afield, even to our American colonies and Central and South America. Almost every mail for months has brought letters to the Pan-American Union and the Latin-American Division of the Department of Commerce from soldiers who long to add to our imports of cattle, cocoa, cocoanuts and rubber.

Another outspoken feeling among the men is that their army training has fitted them for better things, for holding higher positions and made them capable of earning more in civil life than when they went away. Those who have received promotion are quite insistent upon this. The belief that now is the chance to get on in life is especially prevalent among men recruited from the rural districts. They have not turned their back on farm work, but it must be for a purpose if they take it up again; the farm must be theirs when they have earned it.

This stand accounts for a seeming paradox reported by the employment officials of two of the government establishments. According to the Labor Department inquiries for farms is very great; according to Agricultural Department there are not enough applicants to fill the demand of farmers fo help. The records of the one show that thousands of service men with farm experience are land hungry; of the other that few of these thousands care to take the work on farms that is offered them.

Want Ownership Assured

The bill of Secretary Lane which failed by the adjournment of Congress called for $100,000,000 to reclaim enough swamp land to provide 25,000 farms for soldier settlement. In the next Congress an increase will be asked to supply double that number because in the last month more than 20,000 applications for farms have been received and they are pouring in daily.

All these letters show that the men realise the amount of work necessary to build up such a farm, but all are most eager to undertake it with the certainty of ownership ahead. One letter indicative of all the rest reads: "I'll go and shovel mud any time to get that ranch and home."

Here is the other side of the picture, presented by Dr. E. V. Wilson, of the Office of Farm Management, who has charge of soldier replacement for the Department of Agriculture:

"Approximately one million farmers and farm workers left the farm for military service. These men are being rapidly demobilised. Many of them, at present at least, do not seem willing to return to their former occupation. They furnish a difficult problem, but one which in all probability will be only temporary. The Department as soon as the United States entered the war appointed a farm specialist in each State whose main duty was to adjust the available labor supply to farm needs. This has resulted in an extensive study of farm labor conditions in every State. These specialists are now in intimate touch with the farmers of the country and have completed lists of farm opportunities everywhere. And they also know the farms which are for rent or sale, the farmers who need managers or foremen, and are thus able to present these opportunities in the camps to soldiers about to do discharged.

Men And Jobs Brought Together

"These specialists have personal consultation with the men who have had farm experience if they wish to go back to the farm either as skilled workers, foremen, managers, renters or owners. They address groups in the camp on these opportunities. They present them in the clearest light possible without exaggeration, but calculated to appeal to those who have had farm experience and are reasonably certain of making a success in whatever capacity they may decide to return to it. In Nevada alone, 620 excellent opportunities were laid before the men about to be discharged from Camp Lewis.

"In addition, our Extension Service advertises among the farmers the list of men to be discharged who have special farm training, and gets the farmers' needs for workers, foremen, managers and tenants for the soldiers. The men and the jobs are thus brought together.

"The appeal which the farm once had appears no longer to strike a responsive chord. Many of the old farm boys are leaving camp without specific arrangement for employment. We do not despair of them. It is no more than natural to expect that men who have passed through such thrilling experiences and have had such a wide opportunity for travel should desire to look over the ground before deciding on the line of work they will take up."

KAISER TO KEEP HIS RICHES

Private Fortune Will Not Be Touched, Report Says

Copenhagen, March 22.—Before the seizure of the former German Emperor's private fortune by the present Government $150,000 was remitted to him through Dutch banks, according to the Lokalanzeiger of Berlin. Then he expressed a wish for an advance on his property with which to purchase Dutch landed property and the Government placed $250,000 at his disposal, the newspaper says.

All the legal questions connected with the future disposition of the former monarch's private property are being investigated by a commission, comprising representatives of the Government and of Count Hohenzollern, as well as by non-official experts. It already is said to be certain that his own private fortune will not be touched.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, April 17.—The Bank of England's rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities 19 percent.

SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE

We beg to notify our patrons that the

PEARLS AND JEWELLERY

which were stolen from us some months ago have now been recovered and returned to us by the Police Department. We wish to convey our thanks to the public for the kind sympathy shown us at the time of our loss.

We have decided, commencing on April 24th and for ten days only, to offer these good at a cash discount of

thirty (30%) per cent.

MIKIMOTO PEARL STORE
31 Nanking Road
22284

HIRE CARS

$3.00 Per Hour $3.00
($1.00 Minimum)

Phone: CENTRAL 4257

The Hudford Garage
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

Be up-to-date and when Cooking
DO IT ELECTRICALLY

(2)

BECAUSE It is the Cheapest method.
„ „ Cleanest „
„ „ Easiest „
„ „ Coolest „

And because it keeps your kitchen cool through the heat of summer. Food cooked by Electricity tastes better than food cooked by any other method.

A special low price per unit is charged for cooking. Cookers may be hired at Tls. 0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coke Coal

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghua Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghua Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashi	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaking	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehsih	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express E	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	19.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Yehsih	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.46
Kaking	dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.35
Kashi	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghua Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.35*	*17.33*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.50*	*18.49*	....
Lunghua Junction	dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.30	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.06	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

E. Restaurant Car.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington-Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$23.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privilege in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER
Cloudy weather with variable and moderate breezes.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 2, 1919

John Dewey And Why We Need Him

SECLUDED in this eddy off the main currents of thought, Shanghai is probably unaware of the identity of the distinguished visitor now here. If you look up "Dewey, John" in Who's Who of America you will find the usual b. at so-and-so and s. of so-and-so and then some fifteen lines gazetting that he has lectured at such-and-such universities and written such-and-such books, as nearly everybody in Who's Who—mirror of the Great Solidities—has. And almost any graduate of any of the larger universities has done his orthodox twenty pages a day in Dewey and Tufts' Ethics—and recoiled under the impact of the discovery that ethics actually can have something to do wih life. The writer of this did.

But only a tenth of "Dewey, John" is told in that. There is omitted for one thing that he has been one of the creative spirits behind the really alive Teachers' College of Columbia, where all the great sanctities of educationalism — schoolmasterism, rather—are being effectively but reverently laid away. There is omitted that he is also one of the foremost living and most effective exponents of pragmatism, a philosophy which also is distinguished by its attempt at squaring itself with the fact that life really is and men are part of it. There is omitted that his has been among the keenest-cutting of the blades that have been turning up clods of intellectual bromidism and conventional truisms in the Dial and the New Republic, principally the New Republic, which for all its occasional Olympian air is yet the most vigorous thinking review in America—and probably in England. And most of all, he typifies best the latter-day revolt against academic stodginess and scholastic correctness, the twin deities of the universities. He epitomises in short the best of the modern dynamic thinking of the West, the break from the deadwood of philistinism without the glibness and cultishness of what passes in the Anglo-Saxon countries for radicalism. And it is well that he has come to China.

For we need him here, if only for a little while. We need a little blowing through of rubber-stamp thinking, particularly we Americans. Generally speaking there are only two kinds of Americans that come to China, "practical men" and "Friends of China." Of both we have a mournful surfeit. "Practical men" are they who get off the boat for one day in Yokohama, one in Kobe and one in Nagasaki, talk to four people on the boat who have been in the Far East before and then consign to the lower regions forever Japan and all things Japanese. Here in China you will find them foregathered in the outports. They have a knowledge—an intimate knowledge, it is true—of one houseboy, one cook, one coolie, one compradore, one office "boy," one office coolie, two barboys, one Chinese merchant and a vast number of ricsha coolies. And therefrom, far beyond the certainties of the Creator, they know these four hundred million. Some have gone as far inland as Soochow—and stayed at the hotel for foreigners—and some have even ventured out on steamers on the Yangtsze as far as Hankow—foreign steamers of course—or by railway to Tientsin—in cars with foreigners only of course—and therefrom, far beyond the certainties of Confucius, they know this continent. Do they deign to learn the Chinese language? They do not. Do they talk to any Chinese except their employes? They do not. Do they learn anything about Chinese history, civilisation or customs? They do not. They don't have to. They have caught their houseboys stealing handkerchiefs. And to them thenceforth and forever every Chinese is this and every Chinese is that and all China something else. And when you have talked to one, you know them all. You find it in any hotel lobby, in any club lounge, at any dinner, in any newspaper—or almost any newspaper. And always the same. Some day some clairvoyant seer and brilliant analyst—maybe Dewey, if he stays here long enough—will do a thorough study of the Outport Mind. He will find it set out in neatly labelled tins on perfectly regular shelves. And when he finishes he will have written the real history of the Far East, or the West in the Far East, and he will know the secret of the rigid sequence of hopeless blunders, misunderstandings and un-understandings that constitute that history. For this is the paradise of Philistia.

The "Friends of China" are chiefly those who have never completely recovered from the shock of discovery that all Chinese are not laundrymen and that their diet is not exclusively chop suey and rats. They are, however, more catholic in their tastes and more discursive in their activities. They know sometimes as many as twelve foreign-educated students. And they have an unslakeable passion for tiffins and post-tiffin speeches. The speeches hypnotise them. They hear Chinese men in foreign clothes speak about democracy and freedom and efficiency and constitutions—in snappy American slang—and always playing that against the laundryman-chopsuey background, they glow in enthrallment and write home letters about the New China, seeing all China as all black or white, good or bad, and pledge you America up to the hilt for anything as easily as it is to say it. And the young Chinese like it. And invite them to their tiffins and *they* make speeches, being introduced as "Friends of China," whatever that may mean. And so on back around the very pleasant and perfectly innocuous circle.

There is also, of course, a third class, the missionaries—but one doesn't play with dynamite. Unless, perhaps, to strike a spark by saying that to them China, Chinese and things Chinese are "heathen," and that solves everything. But reservation should be made for the new generation of missionary. There is one. And one of the inner dramas, perhaps tragedy, of life in China is the struggle and effort at adjustment between the almost irreconcilables that the new and old represent.

So we need the Deweys, particularly we Americans. We need men here who don't fit everything they see to preconceived notions or to what they are told by the first ten foreigners they meet, we need men who don't think the *summum bonum* of life in the Far East is to get the most trade *now*, we need men who know that the world moves while they are out here. We need living intellects. And of writing men, especially, we need a new species. From all things of which we need to be delivered, deliver us from the "Far Eastern Expert!" Your Far Eastern expert walks up and down Legation Street, Peking, as if the destiny of nations were in his pocket. Let the servant of the clerk of one minister drop in and have tea with the servant of another minister, and he rushes into the lounge of the Wagons-Lits and drops hints of the dire conspiracies he could unfold if his lips were not sealed by a pledge of secrecy. And then he writes a book, in which are juggled nations and policies and treaties and things like celluloid balls, all fitting into a nice pattern. And his philosophy of life is summed up in this, that if Mrs. Woodrow Wilson should develop an ingrown toe-nail, it is the machination of the Japanese Foreign Office. To forestall a flood of letters from irate readers, we hasten to add that we don't say it is not.

But not only because we need him for our own deficiencies but because he is what he is and China needs him to interpret for the West as only he can this strange thing that is China in transition, and because his presence honors us, we greet Dr. Dewey and pay him our respects.

Where He Belonged

The old soldier was telling of his thrilling adventures on the field of battle to a party of young men, one or two of whom were skeptical as to his veracity.

"Then," he said, "the surgeons took me up and laid me in the ammunition wagon, and"——

"Look here," said one of his listeners, "you don't mean the ammunition wagon; you mean the ambulace."

"No," he insisted, "I was so full of bullets that they decided I ought to go in the ammunition wagon." Cole, Headquarters Company, in *The Merritt Dispatch*.

Pro And Con Over Fiume

While in the streets of Fiume Croats and Italians are kept from fighting only by the presence of British, American, French, and Italian soldiers, in Paris the rivalry between Italy and the new "Kingdom of the Servians, Croats, and Slovenes" for the possession of the city on the Adriatic has become so intense that Premier Orlando has threatened Italy's withdrawal from the Peace Conference if her claim is not allowed. It seems to some of our editors that Italy's Bureau of Information in New York does its country a doubtful service in asserting that the Adriatic question "concerns Italy and the Jugo-Slavs—nobody else." The New York Journal of Commerce quite agrees with an English writer who says that the true problem is "not whether Italians shall destroy the Slavs or Slavs eject Italians, but whether Italians and Slavs will succeed in uniting to keep the Germans away from the Adriatic or whether the Germans will profit by the quarrels of the two races in order to reduce both to subjection." Besides, as the New York World remarks, "Fiume is a significant precedent as well as an important railway port." How, it asks, can the Paris Conference, "if it awards Fiume to Italy on the basis of local population, deny Dantig to Germany because of its German character, regardless of its Polish hinterland; or Smyrna and Trebizond to Greece, however 'unscientific' the boundaries?" Moreover, it seems to the New York Evening Post that Orlando's "bold Italian gesture" must be considered in conjunction with the rumors of Clemenceau's intention to resign "as a protest against the overriding of French claims." The Peace Conference, continues The Evening Post, must neither "impose upon the defeated peoples a peace productive of future wars of revenge," nor must it "force a peace that leaves half of the Entente sharply dissatisfied." Here is more material for the nationwide debate over the League of Nations, and it is promptly seized by both sides. Only by the League of Nations, says the Newark News, can the overlapping aspirations of Italian and Slav be adjusted; "without it they would have to remain the cause of permanent injustice and discord and the seeds of future wars." But others look upon Italy's cause as tantamount, in the words of the Washington Star, "to repudiation of the asserted efficacy of a League of Nations in one of the very cases for which the concert of nations is designed;" Italy, they say, "virtually takes the stand that there are some questions so vital to a nation's interest and so obviously just and founded on every consideration of fact that a nation can not abandon them, nor even submit them to adjudication by others."

The rival claims to the Dalmatian coast and cities have been made familiar to American newspaper readers by statements from official representatives of Italy and the Jugo-Slavs, and through the outgivings of information bureaus and periodicals conducted in the interests of the two countries. These official arguments have been carefully presented to our own readers in several recent articles, one of them with a map. Editorial opinion in this country has, for the most part, avoided taking sides too strongly, being quite content to leave such a puzzling problem to the experts in Paris. As the Newark News briefly sums up the arguments for both sides:

"The coast cities are Italian, the lands behind and between them Slav. Again, Italy's need for naval bases and strategically defensive positions comes in conflict with Slav rights based on predominant population."

The New York World admits that "Fiume is an Italian city," though "by a narrower margin than Trieste." But, it continues:

"Even its suburbs are Slav, and it is the harbor of Hungary, which has scarcely any local racial claims at all. In claiming it the Italians recognise its importance by the Dalmatian ports they concede in return for it. But not all of these put together would make up to Slavdom for its loss. The map gives no notion of its importance as the southernmost point at which a standard-gauge railway reaches the Adriatic. The railway leading to Ragusa is not only narrow-gauge, but in part a rack-and-pinion mountain line."

From the standpoint of the economic future, the New York Journal of Commerce sees much in the Jugo-Slav claim. Fiume and Susak "have neither a life nor meaning of artificially separated from the surrounding district, which is purely Croat." As the New York daily continues:

"In order to include the 25,000 Italians of Fiume, Italy would be obliged to annex at least 100,000 Slavs in addition to those whom she will inevitably acquire in western Istria and behind Trieste. The right of self-determination can hardly be taken to mean that every town and village is free to detach itself from its neighbor, and Fiume less than most towns can be removed from its setting. It has owed not merely its importance, like Trieste, but almost its very existence, to the commercial requirements and ever-growing demands of a wide hinterland during the past century and a half. Its severance from Jugo-Slavia would not only be an injury in which the new state could not be expected tamely to acquiesce, but would spell ruin for Fiume itself, since the Croats, if deprived of their chief port, would have no course save to divert the railway traffic to Buccari, where they would be beyond the reach of interference."

But in so far as our editors take sides at all in this perplexing controversy, we find more of them sympathising with Italy than with the Jugo-Slavs. The New York Globe fears that our obligation to Italy is in danger of being overlooked:

"Italy fought this war with us and for us, standing shoulder to shoulder with French, British, and American soldiers against a foe in whose ranks were included soldiers of the very nationalities whose claims are now seemingly overshadowing Italy's own at Paris. Italy's war-burden, not only as to tremendous financial loss and the paralysis of her industrial system, but as to the sacrifice of a great part of her young manhood, has been heavy. We are bound to Italy by a tie of the common spilling of blood in a common cause, and just consideration of her claims can not be withheld if we are to emerge from the shadow of war into a world with any remnants at all of national honor and national self-respect."

The Buffalo Evening News thinks Italy's claims to Dalmatia "well founded," and remembers that if Italy had been seeking merely to bargain "she might have had better terms from the Central Powers." According to the Indianapolis Star it has been assumed as a matter of course, throughout the war, "that Allied victory would mean the restoration to Italy of the Trentino and all other territory claimed by the Italians as in unjust control of Austria," including "the landlocked harbors on the north and east shores of the Adriatic." The Star believes the Italian assertion that to give control of the northern Adriatic ports to the Jugo-Slavs would be simply equivalent to leaving them in the hands of Austria. The Boston Globe notes that the Italians do not trust the Jugo-Slavs, who for generations have been too close to Austria, and "the prospect of a Jugo-Slavia established just across the Adriatic does not strike Italians as a correct imitation of the millennium." Italy, the Philadelphia Public Ledger observes, considers Fiume an Italian city which "must come home with the rest of Italia Irredenta." The Public Ledger answers the question why Italy with its thirty-six millions should fear the creation of a new Slav state of not more than ten millions, and its answer gains new significance by the Bolshevik invasion of Hungary:

"The most significant fact in the creation of Jugo-Slavia is that the Slav race has thereby moved farther westward and will now hold a seafront on the Adriatic. . . . . .

"Though Russia is temporarily hors de combat and there are people who think that she will never again care for Slav solidarity or access to warm water, there remains a mighty Slav population stretched over Europe from the Adriatic to the Caspian and north to the Baltic and the Arctic. . . . So what Italy sees across the Adriatic is not a young, weak, isolated enlargement of Servia, but the forward foot of one of the greatest races in the world."

England's 'Shop Stewards'

The shop stewards' movement in England has become a very important part of the labor situation there. Before the war the shop stewards were the official representatives of the unions in the workshops, but they were quite minor delegates, whose business was practically confined to seeing that new employes were members of the unions and that the old members kept their contributions up to date. During the war, however, their functions have grown tremendously and there has, also, grown up an organisation of unofficial shop stewards, who exercise vastly greater powers than the official delegates.

By an agreement of the unions with the Ministry of Munitions there were to be no strikes during the war. Hence, the calling of strikes devolved upon the unofficial shop stewards. This was the beginning of their power. They then extended it by forming committees of shop stewards in various factories and from this progressed to forming workers' committees, the shop stewards being the committee members, covering an entire locality. These committees are now frequently recognised by the employers in individual factories, and negotiations are in progress for their general recognition on a national basis. The originators of the movement hope thus to organise a new trade union system in England, with the workshop as the basis for industrial action. A labor correspondent of The London Times says of the movement:

"In the minds of most of the advanced element in the shop stewards' movement the right basis for industrial action is a workshop basis and organisation in the labor movement should, in their view, be built up on an all-grades workshop basis. They seem to develop workshop organisation apart from the unions, both as a lever for bringing about amalgamation and as a means of securing control over industry.

"The unofficial shop stewards' movement, as a whole, seeks the overthrow of capitalism and the realisation of the workers' control over industry. The most active section are the industrial unionists of the Socialist Labor party, but they are only a small minority of the whole, and there are many different theoretical points of view represented in the movement, while the bulk of the adherents have hardly a definite theoretical point of view at all. Workshop organisation has come naturally as the result of wartime experience and is certain of an important permanent place in trade union machinery, but there is no likelihood that the existing unions will be overthrown, though there is every chance that there will be big amalgamations among them, and that the shop stewards and workshop organisation generally will receive full recognition in the future structure of trade unionism in the engineering and shipbuilding industries."

War Strain On Children

Are London children suffering from war strain?

An eminent medical authority expressed the opinion to a London Daily Chronicle representative that the better economic conditions under which the majority of London children have been living during the war have done much to counteract any other suffering inflicted on them.

"Speaking generally," he said, "London children have actually enjoyed the war. Everything possible has been done for them, and the greater regularity of income in most poorer class homes, with consequent better feeding, has been very much to the good.

"Of course, there is no doubt that the air raids caused a certain amount of strain. In one case I know a child's hair went grey during an air raid, and there were numerous instances of severe shock."

On the other hand, an official of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, when asked what he thought of the suggested month's holiday at the sea for all London school-children, said: "From the taxpayers' point of view it is rather a tall order; but I should be rather inclined to support it. A month of fresh air would do the children a world of good, and it would be the best antidote to the war strain from which they are undoubtedly suffering, plus the decreased nutritive value of food and the influenza epidemics. We had a large number of cases of shock here caused by the air raids, and a still larger number of influenza patients.

"After all, we have got to remember that the children are the nation's most important assets, and we can't be too careful of them."

Correspondence

And China Will Be In The League Of Nations

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Somewhere in Hunan, April 24.

Sir: It has long been contended that China should occupy her rightful place at the great Peace Conference; and no fair-minded man would desire otherwise for her. Judging by what we see of her precious Government, and its sweet soldiery, we in these parts are forced to the conclusion that her proper place would be right up cheek by jowl with their parent firm, Hohenzollern and Co.

There is a strong family resemblance. Indeed, the whole mob of highest rank here are ex-Hunghutze, and other brands of bandit. They have donned the Government uniform and are in Government pay. But there has been no change of heart. Possibly their employers did not require any change. Every possible dollar is being squeezed out of the city-fathers by forced "loans" and requisitions in kind.

Homes innumerable around the country have been looted. Some of the officers have sent loot by the boatload back to their own homes. Priceless collections of bronzes and other art treasures having been removed.

The treatment accorded to women is just what could be expected. Small boys and little girls have been seized and threatened with a bayonet if they did not lead these noble warriors to a woman.

All boats have been scared from the river, the owners preferring to sink them rather than have the expense of working them with no remuneration. Trade is practically dead. The produce of the land is eaten up and large areas are threatened by the fear of famine.

A "spy" captured stood a mighty poor chance. Often taken on the flimsiest suspicion or in a fit of pure funk, or for sheer lust of blood-letting, he had the merest pretext of a trial. Beheaded in the most public place, the breast gashed open with a bayonet, the heart plucked out to form the piece-de-resistence at one of the mess tables that evening for supper.

On one occasion, whilst three poor wretches were suspended from their wrists with arms pinioned behind them, the soldiers were already making preparations for cooking the hearts and that even before any trial at all. This incident occurred within a stone's throw of our house.

One missionary in his own compound has been deliberately shot and wounded. Another was menaced with immediate death. And another roughly handled on the main street. These incidents occurred during those fearful weeks when the fines of the Allies were straining and swaying under the German onslaught in France. It certainly was a great surprise and a bitter disappointment to these delightful "allies" of ours, when the Hun went under.

But they have one redeeming feature. They exceedingly dislike fighting with their brethren of the South. Their hearts ache at the prospect. Especially as their brethren of the South have some guns and lots of pluck. Their dislike of shooting up their unarmed fellow-countrymen does not intrude itself upon our notice to any appreciable extent.

OBSERVER.

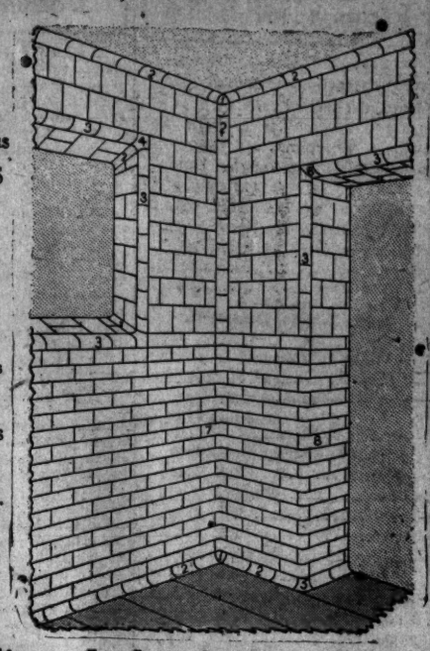
Tile Stocks in Shanghai

Messrs. Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s

Plain, Encaustic and Vitreous PAVEMENTS in numerous designs

PLAIN ENAMELS in Sixty Colours

Fender Kerbs Skirtings, Mouldings, etc. White Glazed and in Colours



Sole Agents: **William Jacks & Co.** No. 1 Hongkong Road, Shanghai
Telephone: Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS SHANGHAI"

KNOX MILLINERY

BOYES, BASSETT & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

YOUR INSURANCE

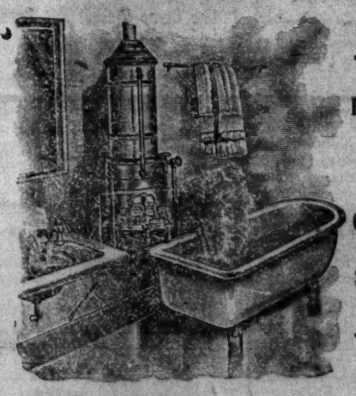
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

Yangtsze . . . . . Fire
Equitable . . . . . Fire
South British . . . . . Marine
Railway Passengers . . . Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. Central 778

HOT WATER READY ON DEMAND



Ready in 10 seconds, not 10 minutes.
Geyser on Hire, only $2.00 per month.

Apply to
THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LTD.
Showroom: 29, Nanking Road
Office: 5, Thibet Road

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

BY GOLLY· WE CERTAINLY BROUGHT ENOUGH CLOTHES AWAY WITH US TO STAY A YEAR!
JAMES· I WANT YOU TO SEPARATE MY CLOTHES FROM MAGGIE'S!
I HAVE DONE SO ALREADY·
WHO PACKED ALL THE BAGGAGE?
MRS. JIGGS· SIR!
?
HERE IS YOURS· SIR!
3-13

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Proficiency In Saving Scraps

Still another tribute to woman's infinite capacity for "making good" in up-to-date fields of labor. J. P. Murphy, in The New York Central Magazine, tells of the useful work accomplished by women as savers of scrap metal in the yards of the General Storehouse at Collinwood, Ohio. Like so many other industries during the war, this branch of labor had been severely handicapped, until women stepped into the breach and showed conclusively just what they could do.

"The employment of women in this service has passed the experimental stage. It has been found that women are well adapted to the picking out of serviceable articles, and take to the work much more kindly than would ordinarily be expected.

"The women spy and pick out good nuts, good spikes, cotters, bolts, etc., from a miscellaneous pile of track scrap and put them into coal buckets which are placed handy and which are later relayed to the work bin by the crane."

Practical dress has come into its own:

"The women have taken kindly to over-alls, making it convenient for them to get around, and as a matter of safety prevents the catching of skirts or other garments on projecting pieces of iron. They are very keen in the matter of hours and energetic. During the winter months the number is naturally greatly reduced, but a sufficient force continues to carry through the work satisfactorily."

Books Women Won't Read

By St. John Ervine

A nurse came to me the other morning and said, "Oh, Mr. Ervine, I tried to read one of your books the other day, but I couldn't get through it!"

"Good Evings!" I replied. "How was that?"

"Well," she said, "I don't like books about peasants!" And later in the day the Sister asked me if I had written a book which was not about the East-End. "I said that I had, but it was out of print. She said she did not like books about poor people!. . . .

I remembered that a similar remark had been made to me by two sisters in Devonshire. They did not like books about poor people.

Now this is a queer thing. I have never heard a man say that he did not like books about poor people. (You may have noticed that the lovers of Dickens are mainly men.) A man will like or dislike a book for a variety of reasons, but he will not rule out an entire section of society as unfit for publication.

None of the women to whom I have referred could tell me why they did not like books about poor people: they simply did not like them, and that was all there was about it. Their dislike was not to books that depressed their spirits . . . for they objected to humorous stories about people just as strongly as they objected to sad stories about them: it was solely because the people were poor.

A very entertaining woman of the world said to me on one occasion that she could not read Mr. Arnold Bennett's books about the Potteries because she had been brought up in that district and she knew just what the people were like . . . and she had no wish to read about them.

Another woman, with very wide sympathies, said that she, too, could get no pleasure from Mr. Bennett's books; and when I expressed my astonishment at this (for I get great pleasure even from the least of Mr. Bennett's books (she invited me to her home in Leith.

I understood her objection to the Pottery novels the moment I crossed her doorstep. For the house was just the sort of house that Mr. Bennett so frequently describes in his novels.

"I've lived in this house all my life," she said, "and then you expect me to like Arnold Bennett's books!"

These two women had a reason for their antipathy; but what on earth is one to make of the minds of people who object to books about poor people on the ground that they are about poor people? There is, surely, some very queer limitation of mind here?

I find the world a very interesting place to live in, and I am curious to know as many of the people in it as I can contrive to be acquainted with. But it is not so with women, apparently (though, perhaps, I am generalising on insufficient grounds). Poor people form the majority of the human race, yet women are content to know nothing of them.

I always said that women are queer!

Candy In U.S. Army

Uncle Sam likes his boys to have plenty of candy, and hands it to them by the car-load. The author of a special article prepared for The American Journal of Clinical Medicine (New York, March), from material furnished by the Quartermaster-General's office, tells us that since the Government has been handling the purchase of sugar, through the Food Administration (September 1, 1917), approximately 200,000,000 pounds has been used by the army, exclusive of the depots and camps on our west coast, where they have been using raw sugar from Manila, having it refined locally. A conservative statement of the total amount of sugar consumed by the Army is 225,000,000 pounds. It is found that about 227 pounds of sugar is eaten by 1,000 men at their meals in one day. We read further:

"Lemon-drops (the candy) are so popular in the army that considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps in obtaining the quantity and quality desired. About 200,000 pounds of lemon-drops is used each month at the present time, constituting about fifteen percent of the amount of candy furnished to the army. Samples were secured from practically all the candy-makers in the United States and the lemon-drop that was thought best for the men was adopted as the standard. The formula was then secured and distributed among a number of candy-manufacturers, with the result that at present the army is being very well supplied with the confection. The lemon-drops now being supplied to the army are made of pure granulated sugar and are flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon. It is found that an extra sour lemon-drop is the favorite with the soldiers. The product made from the formula used has the thirst-quenching quality of lemonade.

"Care is being taken to see to it that manufacturers do not use undeveloped cacao-beans in the manufacture of chocolate and candy for the army. It is found that, among the beans used in making these products, there are many undeveloped beans. This is caused by the dense shade of the cacao-tree. The taste of chocolate made from the undeveloped bean bears the same relation to that from the developed bean as does the crab-apple to the winesap apple. Candy, when made from the poorer product while pure, is very different in taste, being somewhat bitter and unsatisfactory. Steps are being taken to see to it that this substitution is not made in army products."

Like Marries Like

The psychologists have pretty thoroughly persuaded us that in the choice of mates people instinctively seek their opposites. It is therefore not a little startling to find the reverse of the theory advanced. Donald M. Marvin, writing in Publications of the American Statistical Association, declares:

"The presence of a large and increasing number of women in industry raises the question of the possible influence of industry upon marriage selection. Modern social conventions are based upon the presumption that woman is shut away in the home and that man must follow her there if he wishes to see her. In entering industry in such large numbers women face two new conditions, one negative, the other positive. They leave the home temporarily empty and they create a new social phenomenon of occupational propinquity. This, modified by the various influence of class stratification, financial status, and other forms of group cohesion involved, in the present organisation of society, tends to differentiate certain groups of men and women for marriage.

"Industrial propinquity extends to the home and to the economic status. Even class and race lines enforce occupational cohesion. Such stratification and drawing together of certain parts of social groups must react variously upon those involved. It seems possible that friends who marry within their own occupation are not so much guided by similar tastes and back-grounds as they are driven by a new force of industrial propinquity, a force that has developed with the appearance of woman in industry.

"Marriage, a matter of individual choice, if any choice exists, obeys the sweeping, silent force of propinquity. Women in each occupation are surrounded by the men of the same occupation. Of course they marry these men. This inevitable sequence causes no astonishment.

"Today the most attractive as well as the strongest and most vigorous women are in industry. Their presence has been accepted and the taboo has been removed. The result is that men are now marrying the women whom they meet in their work. The tremendous proportions of this movement are of startling and far-reaching significance.

"The data were derived from the books of the Marriage License Bureau in City Hall in Philadelphia. All licenses in the available books were used. They include practically all licenses issued in Philadelphia for the three years from June, 1913, to June, 1916. The numbers run from 299,758 to 322,586 and from 332,601 to 340,900 and from 341,401 to 355,367.

"The grouping of occupations of the United States census was used in a preliminary study of a thousand cases. Of these thousand cases 541 women worked and of these 275, more than half, married men in the same occupation. Of the thousand men more than 25 percent married into their own occupation.

"A supplementary investigation was made of statistics of Bryn Mawr alumnae. It was found that about 90 percent of the married alumnae had married college graduates. More than 60 percent of them married men in professions.

"Where men and women are employed together in like positions, each profession or specialised occupation is the natural breeding place for people of the type of ability required. This situation must be recognised by those who believe in heredity and by those who favor environment. Sex propinquity in modern industry seems destined to affect the matings and through the matings the type of the coming generations."

Dickens' Office Boy Retires

London.—Memories of Dickens, Charles Reade, and Wilkie Collins are among those cherished by Mr. Frederick Edrupt, who has just retired after forty years' service in the Temple. His other memories include one of knocking off policemen's tall hats with snowballs in the London of over fifty years ago.

Mr. Edrupt was before that an office boy at the premises of "All the Year Round" when it was conducted by Charles Dickens. This was in 1863.

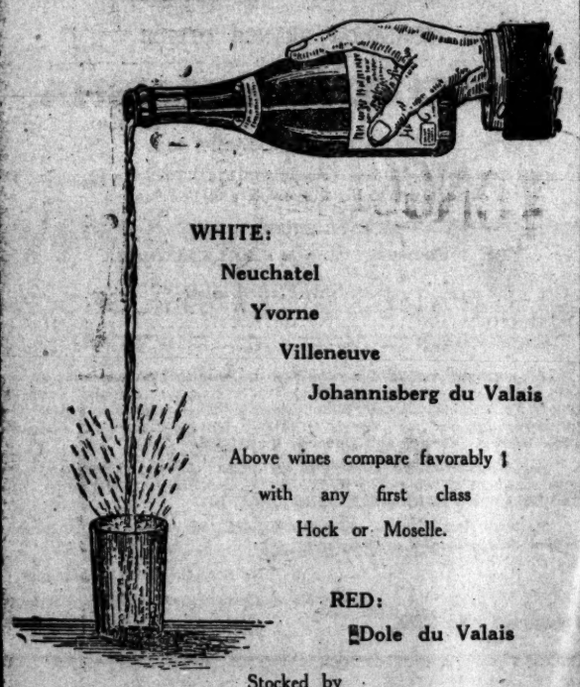
"One day," he said to a Daily Chronicle representative yesterday, "soon after Mr. Dickens had bought Gad's Hill, he sent me to carry his bag to Charing Cross Station. At that time there was a little turning running off the Strand down to the river called Cartin Lane. At the top of it, at the corner, was a shop which sold books and music and dramatic stuff. As I passed this I saw Mr. Dickens standing outside the shop talking to a gentleman with long, curly hair, dressed in a deerstalker hat, with check trousers, and a velvet coat with pearl buttons as big as five-shilling pieces.

"A gentleman who was passing asked me who Dickens was, I said: 'Why, that's my master, Mr. Charles Dickens'; and he answered: 'Oh, that's Dickens, is it? I know the other man. He's Benjamin Disraeli.'

"Before I became Dickens' office boy I used to travel round about London and the suburbs posting up bills, chiefly on the turnpike gates, advertising 'Hard Cash' and other books. People who showed our boards used to get the monthly copies free."

Asked what he thought of Dickens, Mr. Edrupt said: "He was a very nice gentleman, with no 'side' about him."

SWISS WINES



WHITE:
Neuchatel
Yvorne
Villeneuve
Johannisberg du Valais

Above wines compare favorably with any first class Hock or Moselle.

RED:
Dole du Valais

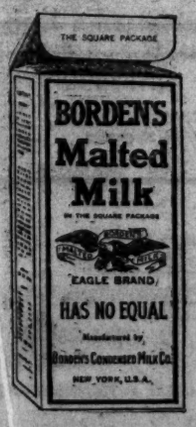
Stocked by
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
"THE SWISS HOUSE"
Telephone, Central 218 — 1 Nanking Road

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."
DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS
"NO OTHER LAMP IS STRONGER"
Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers
The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.
Shanghai—Hongkong—Hankow
Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
'Phones 1606 & 1608

WILKINSON'S
PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS
FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH
SHANGHAI. HONG KONG. BOMBAY.
2A Kiukiang Road. Alexandra Buildings. Oriental Buildings
STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES
AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT
FACTORIES
LIVERPOOL — LONDON — WEST DRAYTON
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREAT BRITAINS LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1770
Caledonian Works. POPLAR. LONDON. E.

BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier.

It can't sour; no germs can touch it.



In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

Connell Bros. Company
AGENTS FOR CHINA

Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE
Victrola
Dan—lovers—
Ge a Victrola and a dozen Victor Records on our easy payment plan and you'll be able to dance whenever you wish—and to the best music in the world.
Victrolas, $15 to $400
VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Refracting and Manufacturing Optician
Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sulwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, May 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchants' Central Wharf on **Friday, May 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, May 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, May 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Captain W. McIlwains, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kutwo**, tons 2,264, Captain Gibb, will leave on **Monday, May 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Tuckwo**, tons 3,774, Captain Campbell, will leave on **Tuesday, May 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, May 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, May 2**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. D. Milne, will leave on **Sunday, May 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tientsin**, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on **Sunday, May 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, May 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, May 29**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, May 3**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Str. **Hero**, will despatch on **Saturday, May 3**. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wenchow**, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on **Sunday, May 4**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agenst. Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Slepford, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, May 6**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain S. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **April**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

LONDON & ANTWERP, via MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Amur M.**, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **May 17**. Fro Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central 4234 and 4235.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Messrs. Gustanmon, Grey, Mrs. W. Nance.

Per C.N. s.s. Tientsin from Hongkong: Mr. Waskee.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, May 9, 1919.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 2.30 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 9	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 9	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 10	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
May 15	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 15	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 24	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 25	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
May 26	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
May 27	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 15	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
June 28	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 12	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 26	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 9	—	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 13	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 16	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 18	—	Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
June —	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	Antwerp	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
———	—	Liverpool	Carmarthenshire	Br.	B. & S.
———	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May	—	Marseilles	Nera	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 2	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 8	—	Antwerp & Liverpool	Pakling	Br.	B. & S.
May 9	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M.M. Cie
May 12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
May 17	—	London, etc.	Amur Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 26	—	London	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 29	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
June —	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 2	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
May 3	5.30	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 3	—	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
May 3	1.00	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 4	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
May 4	D.L.	Amoy & Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
May 16	—	Manila & Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 3	2.00	Tsingtao	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	10.00*	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	—	Tsingtao	Fumi Maru 2	Jap.	S. M. R.
May 3	1.00	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
May 3	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
May 4	—	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 4	D.L.	Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
May 6	3.00	W'wei, Chefoo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
May 9	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
May 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 4	D.L.	Wuhu/Canton	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
May 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNI GHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	—	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	—	Japan	Tokushima M.	Jap.	
May 1	—	Japan	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
May 1	—		Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May 1	—	Japan	Fukuri M.	Jap.	
May 1	—	Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May 1	—	Vladivostok	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 1	—	Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 1	—	Swatow	Tinetsin	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 1	—	River ports	Suiwo	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 1	—	River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Tsingtao	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—		Pattela		
May 1	—	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 1	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May 1	—	Hongkong	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	—	River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	—	River ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 1	—	River ports	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 1	—		Taishin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 1	—	N'king, Hankow	Tseangtah		
May 1	—	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May 1	—	Hankow	Shunwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 1	—		Palembang	Br.	A. P. Co.
May 1	—	WHW. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 1	—	Native Customs	Inushima Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 1	—	Chinwangtao	Tomioka Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
May 1	—	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For **CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.**—S.S. Woosung, Laenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).**—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For **NINGPO.**—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77. Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
"ECUADOR" VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	May 24	S.S. Colombia	May 3
S.S. Venezuela	June 21	S.S. Venezuela	May 31
S.S. Ecuador	July 19	S.S. Ecuador	June 28

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	July 10	S.S. Santa Cruz	June

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Addres "Solano".

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The P.M. s.s. Colombia, with mail from the States and 1,500 tons of cargo for this port, is due at the China Merchants' Central Wharf tomorrow morning. The Colombia leaves for Manila and Hongkong on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Hejaz, sailed from Shanghai on April 26, is expected to leave Hongkong for Bombay today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru with mails will leave Moji for Shanghai today and may be expected to arrive on Sunday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru, from Dairen, is due to arrive in Shanghai today and will leave for the same port at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails on board will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru will leave for Moji, Kobe and Osaka at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The S.L. s.s. Carmarthenshire arrived in Shanghai from Vladivostok yesterday and will leave for Genoa and London via Hongkong and ports next Wednesday.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Venezuela	Apr.	3
Nanking	Apr.	8
Cadaretta	Apr.	13
Tancred	Apr.	16
Satanta	Apr.	17
Astral	Apr.	18
China	Apr.	25
Ecuador	Apr.	27

For Seattle

Fushimi Maru	Mar.	31

For Tacoma

Arabia Maru	Apr.	15
Manila Maru	Apr.	16

For Vancouver

Empress of Asia	Mar.	31
Monteagle	Apr.	11
Bessie Dollar	Apr.	18
Melville Dollar	Apr.	24

For New York Via Panama

Lowther Castle	Apr.	19

For Falmouth

Kina	Apr.	6

For London, etc.

Kamo Maru	Mar.	31
Elpenor	Apr.	3
Cardiganshire	Apr.	13
Iyo Maru	Apr.	14
City of Bristol	Apr.	15
Laomedon	Apr.	17
Bassano	Apr.	18
Carnarvonshire	Apr.	19
Chifuku Maru	Apr.	24
Somedone Maru	Apr.	26
Nellore	Apr.	25
Atsuta Maru	Apr.	29

For Liverpool

Antilochus	Apr.	3
Agapenor	Apr.	6
Pakling	Apr.	14
Telamon	Apr.	17

For Marseilles

Andre Lebon	Apr.	6
Luzon Maru	Apr.	13

For Odessa

Mylie	Apr.	24

For Bombay

Dunera	Apr.	10
Toyo Maru 2	Apr.	20
Hejaz	Apr.	26

For Saigon

Balestrand	Apr.	13

For New Castle (Australia)

Hwahting	Apr.	8

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Antwerp).

		arr.	leave
CHIFUKU MARU. (15,000 tons)	Capt. K. Saito,	Apr. 22	Apr. 24

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Marseilles and Antwerp).

AMUR MARU .... (15,000 tons)	Capt. N. Saito,	May 15	May 17
ALTAI MARU... (15,000 tons)	Capt. J. Fuchigami,	June	

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave
AFRICA MARU.. (20,000 tons)	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	May 26	May 27

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Bando,	May 28	May 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU 5,000	Capt. M. Tsuboki,	May 15	May 17

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU 3,000	Capt. Y. Fukami,	May 9	May 11

Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
Tel. Address: "SHOSEN," SHANGHAI.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU	May 9, 1919
SHINYO MARU	May 26, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation betweenNagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N.ALEXANDER, Manager,
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings,
Telephone, No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

THE AMERICAN STEAMERS

"NANKING" (15,000 TONS) AND **"CHINA"** (10,300 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	22nd
S.S. "CHINA"	JULY	5th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JUNE	3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

CHINA"	JUNE	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

F. C. CHARMAN.
Acting Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to **DO IT NOW**

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsmd, and England:

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU....	12,500	Capt. R. Ozaki,	May 12
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Segawa,	May 26

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	May 9
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 27

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	May 6
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	May 13

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	May 3
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	May 7
YAWATA MARU	7000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	May 10
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Kawai,	May 14

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 8

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Sekine,	May 18

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 3

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	May 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	June 25
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki,	July 23

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Mail 4.		
20.35	8.35		0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50		
23.45	11.12			arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00		
23.50	11.17		84	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	16.53		
24.00	11.25			arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45		
19.35	. .		524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line			Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsinghow	dep.	12.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Tehow	dep.	10.33	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	2		220		3				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.88
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Linchang	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.38	19.20	6.30
9.	2		420		3				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.33	522	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.48	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuhow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsinanghow Branch Line					Linchang-Taochuang Branch Line						
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53	21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Linchang a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
14.03	5.05	a. Tsinanghow d.	11.15	23.00	22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Taochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Japan And United States; The Japanese Case Put

Relations Of Two Nations Friendly But Frankness Demands Frank Talking On Nippon's Needs

The following frank statement of the Japanese case now before the world has been written for The Japan Advertiser by Mr. S. Sheba, who lived for nearly twenty years in the United States as a merchant and newspaper publisher and who has proved in many ways his sincere friendship and admiration for America and American institutions, leading and fostering the movement in Hawaii for the Americanizing of the Japanese residents there, among other things. Mr. Sheba recently toured the United States with Mr. Yamashina, the delegate to America, Europe and South America of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, and statements of his views on Japanese-American question are received with consideration in the United States.

By S. Sheba

During my recent trip to the United States I came in contact with many people of every station of life. I can therefore give first hand testimony as to how friendly the American people as a whole feel towards Japan. Even the laboring class, once so bitter against us, seems to have changed its attitude. The great war combined the two nations in sympathy, and the old prejudice and suspicion seemed to have been entirely cleared away.

Because I returned with these happy impressions I am grieved to see some indication that the two nations may become at variance again.

The recent incidents that seemingly are causing unhappy feelings on both sides are trifling matters at most, and the bitter comments made on them are entirely uncalled for. A mountain should not be made of a mole hill, nor should a tree be condemned because some small part of the fruit it may bear may be bad. So when we are sure a nation as a whole is friendly towards us, we can well afford to ignore one or two trifling incidents. These local events should not in any event be given a national color.

On the other hand, I know that the Japanese people as a whole feel quite friendly towards America. In every respect Japan maintains a very close relation with the United States, and we cannot afford to lose her friendship at any hazard.

There are, however, some indications of uneasiness in the minds of the Japanese people at present, and I attribute these mainly to the causes arising from the psychological difference of the two races. Perchance, something that never occurred to the Occidental minds is disturbing the Oriental feeling.

China And Mexico

In New York city, I happened to engage in a heart to heart talk with a well known, genial, American financier, who said to me that while he himself was strong advocate of American-Japanese co-operation in China, his friends believed that because the Chinese people do not take us too kindly to the Japanese, it might be best for the Americans to go to China independently. I answered him somewhat in this wise: "That may appear to be quite true, but supposing we Japanese go to Mexico and invest there independently of the Americans—and, you know, the Mexicans are not particularly friendly to the United States—would you be entirely indifferent and free from prejudice? The situations are very similar." That seemed sufficient to convince him.

Again, I met a younger American banker with whom I was talking about the loan to China. He said: "We like to have Japan go into it with us, but if she does not get busy, we will do it independently." That, I thought, was entirely American, straight and simple, but will Japan assume the same attitude in Mexico? Japan believes she holds the position of a host in the Orient, just as Uncle Sam is the "boss" in the American continent. Japan will invite others to co-operate with her in the development of Asia, but when she is invited to her own home or in her own neighborhood she feels perplexed and uneasy.

Would Extend American System

In government, in religion, in commerce, and in many other things, the American people are more self-asserting than we are, and they are inclined to force their own belief upon others. For instance, because their's is a republican form of government, they want others to adapt a similar form, in spite of differences in traditions and conditions; because they believe in Christianity, they must have others believe with them; because they made their own country dry, they are coming to teach us to be all teetotalers. So far so good. But, again in commerce they go so far as to attempt to sell to foreigners what they manufacture for their own domestic consumption, and would ignore sizes, weights and the manner of packing desired by their foreign customers. They would tell us that because their goods sell in Maine or in Texas, there should be no kicks in Japan or in South Africa and that the way the goods are made is the best.

In their international dealings they feel that they must push their own ways and ideas to every corner of the earth and carry out their own convictions.

Shirt Sleeve Diplomacy

While we cannot help but admire their high moral convictions, which, I regret to say, are lacking in the Japanese, we doubt if their "shirt sleeve" manner of forcing their will in foreign countries is as wise and as successful as it may appear to themselves to be.

Neither a man nor a nation cares to be placed in the shadow; still less under the shadow of a "shirt sleeve" self-assertion. As Uncle Sam grows in his power and strength and stretches his hands out beyond his own territory, he must acquire a little more etiquette and learn to meet halfway foreign customs and pride.

Christianity is making more headway as missionaries have learned not to condemn our faith outright and blindly. We will more readily adapt ourselves to the Occidental viewpoints when we are allowed the freedom of choice in our own way. We will buy more from the United States when American manufacturers show us more courtesy in conforming to our taste and desires. Nations will get along better when each pays more consideration to the other's needs and the intricacies of the desire of others are well respected.

Some Legitimate Kicks

When an American, who is decidedly anti-Japanese and who even predicted a war between Japan and America, is trying to "pinch" Japan at the Paris Conference as an adviser to the Chinese delegates; when the American eagle is stretching her wings over Siberia and China, where by reason of territorial propinquity we are naturally expecting to relieve the pressure caused by the density of our population and to expand commercially and industrially; when in spite of the noble ideal of equality, justice and humanity as the basic principle of the League of Nations, we are barred out, on one pretext or the other, from the vast area of land laying idle; when we see the truth of the saying "He that hath, to him shall be given; and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath;" when we see that while Greeks and Armenians are admitted to American citizenship, an intelligent Japanese is treated like a parasite when he wishes to enter the land of freedom and equality and is denied the enjoyment of equal rights; while all these conditions exist can we reasonably be expected to feel easy and satisfied? Who can blame us if we "kick like the dickens" in Yankee style? If justice and humanity are going to be the basic principle of the new World's movement, why should not a little more consideration be given to the mortals subsisting on the scanty resources of a narrow strip of land, and who are in straits not through their own fault or idleness?

Japan Must Have Room

To put things in plain words and to be perfectly frank and straightforward, if we are barred from American continent and the British domain, then, as long as we respect the doctrines of other races for their own self-preservation Japan ought by right to be shown the courtesy by other powers by letting her have her own Monroe doctrine, and a condition like that of "White Australia" within her own sphere of influence. If weak nations must be helped, how about the people who suffer, not by their own faults or weaknesses, but by reason of natural conditions? If this can be denied, then all the talk of justice and humanity is empty, and it is all preached to suit the convenience of the white race.

Japan has a large population and must find room to expand. This is a plain and undeniable fact. We do not mean to grab the land from others, but we need room for our peaceful expansion. We are ready and willing to expand in co-operation with other nations, but if the legitimate course for her self-preservation is obstructed, and should we find ourselves forced to be placed in the shadow in this section of the globe and within our own sphere of influence then we believe that it is entirely proper for the Japanese to fight to the end. We are, to a man, determined in this one purpose, and I am proud of it.

Must Put Facts Plainly

Japan has been putting this idea in a very courteous way before the other Powers, and we trust her wishes will be listened to. We perhaps have been too courteous in the past to put things in a straightforward manner, but the new diplomacy demands that plain facts be put in plain words.

A few recent events placed the Japanese people in grave doubt as to the attitude of the United States, which seemed to the fanciful as if she meant to put everything, even in this part of the World, under the wings of the American eagle. The agitation in China and Korea on one side, if that were true, and the high-sounding sermon of justice, peace, and humanity by President Wilson on the other, have certainly bewildered us and made us uncomfortable. That accounts for the present uneasiness.

The Choice Of Methods

To American minds, I believe, there is not the slightest difference between going to China to loan money and traveling in Iowa or in New Mexico on business. The matter is very simple to them. Just as they think they can sell abroad as easily as in their home markets, so they reason out their activities in the Orient. They are free people at home. They were busy in the development of their own country and had no need of understanding foreign affairs. All these things account, perhaps, for their abrupt manner in handling of commercial as well as foreign affairs—I say this of common people—which often perplexes us. Here is where I speak of the psychological differences as the causes of some misunderstandings.

The general New York financier whom I spoke of and many other prominent Americans believe in co-operation between the Americans and the Japanese, in Asia. They are very thoughtful and experienced. A few other new-comers in the Orient and some sentimentalists think they must help an under dog and a republic, although it may in reality be a fake republic. The former will build up an ideal relationship between the two races, and the latter is bound to disturb the peace, and I say this frankly and openly as a well-wisher of the cordial relationship between the United States and Japan. True and sincere friends can and must speak plainly.

To know and be considerate of each other's needs and necessities is the foundation of friendship. If Americans and Japanese understand each other and each be considerate of the other's necessities, the traditional friendship between the two nations will be maintained and strengthened to the advantage of both races and for the peace of the world.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
United Kingdom, via Suez	*Peleus	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Suiwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Choysang	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Manila direct	Colombia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan & America	Kumano M.	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangse	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Choysang	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Chefoo	Toonan	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Amoy and Swatow	Tientsin	22.00	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Sunday, May 4.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Monday, May 5.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, May 6.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Friday, May 9.							
Europe, etc.	†Paul Lecat						
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	E. of Russia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & E'pe, via U.S.A.	Tenyo M.		10.00	..	..	..	9.30

† Ordinary and registered articles will be closed at the French Post Office at 12 noon and parcel posts at noon on May 7.

* Parcels only

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsinan, Tientsin, Petking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Feb. 12 —	Japan	Yoiko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Feb. 15 —	Bellingham, Wash.	J. Steedman	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar. 13 —		Misaki Maru	Br.	M.B.K.
Mar. 16 —		Mituku Mar	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Mar. 20 —		Marie Barnard	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Apr. 6 —	Chinwangtao	Shinko Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Apr. 7 —	Curise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Apr. 8 —	Hongkong	Castlefield	Br.	W. & Co.
Apr. 18 —	Foochow	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 19 —	Swatow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Apr. 22 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24 —	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26 —		Mongujy		
Apr. 26 —	Hongkong	Glengyle	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Apr. 27 —	Hongkong	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27 —	Tarakan	Hermes	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Apr. 28 —	Japan	Osaka Maru	Jap.	
Apr. 28 —	River Ports	Yuenkiang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr. 29 —		Nagasa Maru	Jap.	T. W. C.
Apr. 29 —	River Ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Apr. 30 —	Seattle	Javary	Am.	B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 30 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Apr. 30 —		Sanbashi Maru 5	Jap.	S.T. Co.
Apr. 30 —	Hongkong	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
Apr. 30 —		Senzan Maru	Jap.	
May 1 —	Japan	Tokushima M.	Jap.	
May 1 —	Japan	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 —	Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
May 1 —		Chienan	Chi.	T. W. C.
May 1 —	Japan	Fukuri M.	Jap.	
May 1 —	Japan	Fukuyo Maru	Jap.	
May 1 —	Vladivostok	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
May 1 —	Tsingtao	Neuralia	Br.	M. M. & Co.
May 1 —	Swatow	Tinetsin	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 —	Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
May 1 —	River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 1 —	River ports	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 1 —	River ports	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 —	Tientsin, ports	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 —	Tsingtao	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
May 1 —		Pattela		
May 1 —	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 1 —	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
May 1 —	Hongkong	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 13		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 31		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
ND	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B I I I	Apr. 13		Brooklyn	Am. cruiser
B V I I	Apr. 30		Suma	Jap. gun-boat

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$650
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$450 B.
North China	Tls. 215 B.
Union of Canton ...	$900
Yangtsze	$229
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 24
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$169 S.
Hongkong Fire	$330 B.
Shipping	
Indo-Ch'na Def	$160
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	165/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 32½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 35½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Taub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$155 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 125 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 23½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 88½
Hongkong Wharf ...	$125½
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 75½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 16½
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 240
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 170
Oriental	Tls. 90
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 176
Kungyik	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 123
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 35
China Sugar	$140 B.
Green Island	$7.60 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 20 CNI B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 115
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6½ B.
Weeks	$12 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½ S.
Amherst	Tls. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.80 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Dominion	Tls. 6½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 14½
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 8½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5½
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11 B.
Padang	Tls. 10
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8½
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 4
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.95 S.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$8
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 35
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 158
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 77

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 288

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. May 3

For Europe

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat May 9

For United Kingdom

*Per B. and S. s.s. Peleus May 2

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ....May 3

*Parcels only to be sent by the s.s. Peleus.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Tonight Tonight

Under the Patronage of

The Allied War Relief Association

Benefit Concert

In Aid of Fund for Entertainment of Allied Troops in Siberia

MIROVITCH
PIASTRO
Mrs. ISENMAN
Mr. BROWN
THE FRAWLEYS
AND OTHERS

ALL SEATS $3.00

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

APOLLO THEATRE

Friday, May 2nd, 3rd and 4th

The International Star and Survivor of the Lusitania

RITA JOLIVET
RITA JOLIVET

in

"LEST WE FORGET"
"LEST WE FORGET"

A £250,000 PRODUCTION
with a cast of 3,000 people

Immortalizing the sinking of the Lusitania and Chas. Frohman's last words:

WHY FEAR DEATH? IT IS LIFE'S MOST BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE

A mighty presentation of the causes that led America into the Great War.

TOLD IN 7 GREAT PARTS.

We shall also screen

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
"THE ENTRY INTO METZ"

Time and Prices as usual.

MALINI!

ASTOR HOUSE BALL-ROOM

On Friday, Saturday at 9.15 p.m.

DANCING FOLLOWS
EVERY NIGHT

Booking at Moutrie's.

Showing at the OLYMPIC THEATRE

COMMENCING
Monday, May 5th

The World's Greatest Film-Sensation

AMBASSADOR JAMES W. GERARD'S

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

In Ten Indescribable Reels

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Friday, Saturday and Sunday
2nd, 3rd and 4th May
TRIANGLE SUPER-FEATURE

"Hell's Hinges"
5 Parts.
Starring W. S. HART

Sensational, Stirring and Pathetic Scenes. A young clergyman fell into the clutches of Wild West village free-booters, resulting in the burning of his church. For their sins, their village was destroyed by fire.

SATURDAY MATINEE
"The Count of Monte Cristo"
and
"The Million-Dollar Mystery"

SUNDAY MATINEE
"Hell's Hinges"
5 Parts.

Lyceum Theatre

RETURN AND FAREWELL
Performances.
For Three Nights Only

BANVARD'S

American Musical Comedy Company and Beauty Chorus

Tonight, May 2nd
"OFF TO THE FRONT"
Saturday and Monday, May 3rd and 5th
"THE KING OF PATAGONIA"
MATINEE
On Saturday, May 3rd at 3 p.m.

Booking now open at
Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Book your seats early 22367

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

52ND MEETING
Saturday, 3rd May, 1919,
1st Saddling Bell at 1:30 p.m.
Sharp.

ENTRANCE TICKETS:—$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS:—12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.
TIFFINS & REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
22348

The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

A Dividend at the rate of Thirty-five percent, being Twenty-one Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels, at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 22nd April, 1919.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1919.
22333

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

Notice is hereby given that the fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 27 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 12th to Wednesday, the 14th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
22359

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

Showing on May 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th

"WRATH"

FIVE PARTS
of
"The Seven Deadly Sins"
and
Other New Films

Matinee, Saturday at 4 p.m.

With
"The Auction Block"

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing For One Night Only
Saturday, May 3rd

CONSTANCE COLLIER
in
"The Tongues of Men"

A Sparkling Drama of Love Versus Duty in Five Acts

No Performances on Sunday

Commencing May 5th
"My Four Years In Germany"

TO EXPORTERS

Export man, well established in Szechuen, seeks connection with large house in Shanghai. Only *bona fide* applicants need write to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.
22296

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2681.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service soon, desires position in China. Has experience in office work and a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.
22024

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have granted General Power of Attorney to Mr. C. A. Lemon, who will sign our company per procuration as and from this date.

ANDREWS & GEORGE,
Alfred Black,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1919.
22369

FOR SALE

A number of very fast and medium-speed Motor-boats, also a motor tow-boat.
For particulars apply:
WRIGHT & BELYEA,
8 North Honan Road.
22240

CODE BOOKS

JUST ARRIVED

Bentleys Phrase Code $25.00
Western Union Code 3.00
A. B. C. 5th, Edition Code.. 25.00

Chow Tzu Kong, Bookseller,
111, Szechuen Road.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Lubricators and Lubricants, Paints, Oils and Greases, etc., etc.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.
22364

Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Thursday, the 9th day of May, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 9th May, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Oorder of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
22308

EDEN HOSPITAL
Dept. of Venereal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment. Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

CHEAP SALE

40% DISCOUNT
OFF ALL GOODS
For Four Weeks Only

GOLD, SILVERWARE, JADES

Gems and other precious Stones

SING FAT & CO.
43A Kiangse Road
22235

SPECIALIST
(Can Speak English Well)
Surgical and Venereal Diseases
Men's and Women's Diseases.
X Ray and Diathermy are better for nervous diseases (especially rheumatism, nervous weakness, impotencey) and skin diseases.
Injections of all kinds of vaccine, serums and 1914 (606). Tests of blood.
(Japanese) Dr. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2279.
17846

SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION
FOR CARGO, PARCELS AND SMALL CONSIGNMENTS
via
Shanghai-Nanking and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. Immediately Dispatched at lowest rates, suitable to all parties

Rates forwarded on application, or representative will call.

APPLY: The National Transport Co.,
203/205 Boundary Road, Shanghai. Tel. North 338
or at Town Office: 11A Nanking Road, c/o Harvey's Advertising Agency.
Telephone, Central 4208
22173

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. OPPOSITE RACE COURSE
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829